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CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED  
DISTRICTS (M.O.H.) JOINT COMMITTEE

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Public Health Departments

for the Year 1960



*Medical Officer of Health:*

W. J. Douglas Cooper, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

*Districts:*

Dursley Rural District

Nailsworth Urban District

Stroud Rural District

Stroud Urban District

Thornbury Rural District

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CENTRAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE UNITED DISTRICTS  
(M.O.H.) JOINT COMMITTEE

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year  
ending 31st December, 1960**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the Central Gloucestershire United Districts as directed by the Minister of Health in Regulations 5(3) and 15(5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, and also in his Circular letter 1/61 of the 31st January, 1961. The Regulations define the scope of the Annual Report and enable your Medical Officer of Health to comment on any matter which he thinks desirable in relation to the Public Health of his Area. The Report should contain information on the following points:- (1) Water Supply, (2) Public Swimming Baths, (3) Sewerage Disposal, and (4) the Factories Acts. These items have been dealt with by the Chief Public Health Inspectors in their sections of the Report.

Certain changes in the formulation of Vital Statistics have been asked for, especially in relation to those for mothers and infants. These have been added to the individual sections in Vital Statistics for each Authority.

The principal Vital Statistics are comparable with England and Wales as a whole. This year, I have worked out figures for the whole of the Central Gloucestershire United Districts and if one refers to this table in the front of the Report it can be seen, firstly, that the population of the Area has again increased to 92,940 (estimate of the Registrar General, mid-1960)—the new census figure being 97,609. The Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population is above the National Average and the Crude Death Rate for the whole Area is below the National one. The Infant Mortality Rate is slightly above that of the National one, but the Maternal Mortality is nil as compared with 0.39 for England and Wales. The Neo-natal Mortality Rate for the district is somewhat higher than the National average.

I feel that these new statistical figures of the whole Central Area of Gloucestershire are much more useful for comparative purposes than taking those of individual small authorities because Vital Statistics based on small numbers can be most misleading.

During 1960, the notifications of Infectious Diseases by General Practitioners and Hospital Officers have shown again this year that there have been no epidemics. Only 520 cases were notified in the five Districts and out of this number 311 were Measles, which these days is a very mild infection. The number of Dysentery cases is similar to last year. Preventive measures have been taken in relation to each Dysentery case reported but it is going to be difficult to eradicate this infectious disease from our populace when there are so many Healthy Carriers of the germ who do not know they are Potential Infectors.



Two cases of Paralytic Poliomyelitis were diagnosed during the year and both of these were in patients who had not been immunised against the disease.

Further progress has been made during the year in relation to all those types of vaccination and immunisation procedures, practised in the County. These results can be seen from the Immunisation Statistics given in the individual Authority Report.

### **Poliomyelitis**

Since the first registration for this type of vaccination, 150,000 persons in Gloucestershire have been protected. This is an excellent figure—although, of course, improvement is still possible and we would like to see at least 90% of the under 40 population protected to avoid any further outbreaks of this dreaded disease. So far, about 84% of the County's schoolchildren have been protected, a figure well above the national average. Experience has shown both in North America and in this Country that outbreaks of Poliomyelitis can occur in spite of general immunisation unless the level of immunisation is high. It has also been found that few patients who have been fully immunised contract the disease and even this small number are not likely to be paralytic cases.

In spite of the high proportion of children who have been protected there may remain enough unprotected children to allow an increased incidence of the disease and I would strongly recommend the parents of any children who have not been protected to contact the Family Doctor, Head Teacher, Health Visitor, Divisional Medical Officer or County Medical Officer as quickly as possible. On top of this, all adults under 40 can be protected by the scheme and those over 40 can be protected on the advice of their own General Practitioner.

It is impossible, at this stage, to give figures specifically for the immunisation rates in the Central Area but I know that the rate for school children is above the County Average. However, although we have been running Clinics in most towns and villages, made visits to all industries in the District, and had "open" sessions on Saturday mornings and evenings the rate for the under "40s" (excluding schoolchildren and those under 5) is still only about 45%. It is to be hoped in the coming year that all parents will feel it a duty to be protected and, in fact, realise that they are neglecting their duty to themselves, their family and the community as a whole in not partaking of this free protective service.

### **Whooping Cough and Diphtheria and Tetanus**

The "triple" vaccine, referred to in my last Annual Report, is now being offered at all our Child Welfare Centres and already we are finding that mothers are availing themselves of this service and the majority of young babies are being protected against these three diseases. This is a big step forward and means that these children can be protected by five injections instead of ten heretofore.

The majority of General Practitioners are also using this combined vaccination. So far, we are finding that the children are having very little reaction to this new immunising procedure.

### **Diphtheria**

It is still important that those school-children who have had Diphtheria inoculation on its own have a booster dose on commencing school and again later in their school life. This is necessary to booster their immunity and protect them against the insidious outbreaks of Diphtheria that still occur from time to time. We have had examples of this form of outbreak in other Authorities during the year and therefore it is imperative that parents do not neglect to have these further inoculations at the times stated. These can be carried out at School Medical Inspections or by their own General Practitioners.

### **Tetanus**

There have been fatal cases of Tetanus reported in the South Western Area of the County during the year, and therefore Tetanus inoculation is now being offered separately at Child Welfare Centres and by General Practitioners for those children who were only inoculated previously against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough. This is a worthwhile protective measure, especially in a County of this type, where there is so much association with agriculture.

### **Vaccination against Smallpox**

The vaccination rate against this disease is far too low to feel happy. However, I do feel that parents of younger children are now beginning to realise that their families are more than likely to travel abroad in the future by air, sea or other more modern methods and therefore we are finding that the vaccination rate is going up slightly through the medium of persuasion at Child Welfare Centres and Doctors' Surgeries. All parents have a duty to see that their children are protected against Smallpox at a very early age, because if they have to organise themselves to proceed to a foreign country at a later age group they will certainly have a more severe reaction than they would have if they had been done as a baby.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis**

During the year in the Central Area of Gloucestershire we have continued to offer B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis to all 13 plus children. In 1960, invitations have been extended to the parents of 1,529 children of this age group and there were 1,158 acceptances for testing. This was an acceptance rate of 75.7% which is good but not good enough. On Tuberculin testing 17.8% of those tested were positive or showed reaction to the test. This means that they had already built up a natural immunity to the



disease. The remainder, i.e., 82.2%, were negative and therefore required B.C.G. Vaccination to build up an artificial immunity. Out of the 908 children who were negative, 907 of them were vaccinated against Tuberculosis.

These personal health services must be supplemented with environmental services, if our efforts are to succeed, in improving the health of our future generations. It is for this reason that I am keen to see the five Authorities get rid of all the Unfit Houses in their Area, as quickly as possible. Careful study of the combined table on Slum Clearance will show the reader that we have still a long way to go to be able to say that we have got rid of all the unfit properties in the Central Area of Gloucestershire. However, we have made steady progress and the coming year will show further that the Authorities are now giving priority to the re-housing of families from the slums. Many of the marginal properties have now been improved by the Standard Grant Scheme and the Discretionary Grants. Unfortunately, this is mainly confined to the type of property which is owner occupied but I would like to see landlords take advantage of these schemes for properties that are tenanted and thus we in the Health Departments might be able to avoid taking action under the Housing Acts.

The only other item in relation to housing which I would like to mention is the further need for one and two bedroomed bungalows for the re-housing of old folks. This is a growing problem and I know that all the Authorities are conscious of this but it has been impressed upon me more recently in my slum clearance visits to homes of old people that they would be quite pleased to move to bungalows but the majority do not like flats. In the construction of these bungalows great care should be taken in the design to avoid all the pitfalls in relation to accidents in the home. The low-slung bath with supports is of great benefit in encouraging old people to take regular baths.

It is interesting to read in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector to Thornbury that 90.9% of the properties in the district are now served with a mains water supply. This is a big change from a few years ago when a large proportion were fed by water supplies of a very doubtful character.

I think it should be recorded here that the West Gloucestershire Water Company who supplied a large part of the district, has now been amalgamated with the Bristol Waterworks Company. We have always had the utmost co-operation with the West Gloucestershire Water Company Officers and I hope that the same will apply with the new Water Authority. Already we have had certain preliminary negotiations with their Officers in relation to possible softening of some of their hard water gatherings.

In order to meet the increased domestic and industrial demands in the area of the Undertaking, the Company have now promoted a scheme for the extraction of a large quantity of water from the Sharpness/Gloucester Canal at Purton. Some of this will be used

directly by the Imperial Chemical Industries, but the remainder will have full treatment at a new works at Littleton to make it a potable domestic water.

The scheme for the amalgamation of the Gloucester and Cheltenham Water Undertakings with the Stroud District Water Board and the Water Undertaking of the Dursley Rural District is still proceeding. When this new Water Board is formed, I hope they will continue to improve the supplies in these two districts and also to consider seriously the possibility of some softening process. In view of the large area covered by this new Water Undertaking and the numerous Public Health problems associated with the different types of supplies, I hope that the Board will ensure that a Medical Officer of Health will be appointed to this Board as their adviser.

In relation to Sewerage Schemes, some progress has been made during the year.

In the Thornbury District, the Alveston Scheme has been completed, the Charfield Scheme commenced, and a commencing date received for the Wanswell Scheme in the Parish of Hamfallow. We are still awaiting a Ministry Enquiry in relation to the Almondsbury Scheme which is an urgent necessity. Due to the large developments taking place in the Thornbury Rural District, schemes for the sewerage of (1) Olveston and Tockington, (2) extensions to Severn Beach and the sewerage of Northwick, and (3) extensions to Thornbury town have become urgently necessary. The Consultant Engineers have been asked to prepare plans for these three Schemes and it is hoped that 1961 will see these come to fruition. There will still be a number of Sewerage Schemes required in this District when these major ones have been completed but the Council must realise that these are going to be expensive. However, the Ministry have now given a lead in suggesting that £300 per property will be regarded as a reasonable amount, whereas they previously budgeted on £100-£150 per property. It is to be hoped that there will not be a national economic crisis again before we can get these villages sewerage.

In the Stroud District, the Chalford Valley Sewerage Scheme has made good progress during the year and about 75% of the work has been completed. An enquiry was held into the extensions of the main sewerage works for the three adjacent Authorities at Stanley Downton and the result of this Ministry Enquiry is awaited. Smaller schemes for the sewerage of the hamlet of Westrip and the extensions to the sewer at Houndscroft were completed during the year. It is to be hoped that the Stroud Rural Council will see their way soon to complete the sewerage of Chalford now that the Ministry have relaxed the amount allocated per property.

In the Dursley Rural District, work is in progress for the sewerage of Kingswood and the new disposal works for Kingswood and Wotton-under-Edge. Unfortunately, due to weather conditions and other reasons, the progress at the latter has been very slow but it is hoped that it will be completed by the latter end of 1961 when



the villages of Kingswood and Charfield will have proper sewers for the first time and we can get rid of the obsolete Sewage Works at Wotton-under-Edge. The Sewerage Schemes at Coaley and Uley were completed and a large proportion of the properties joined up. Further schemes are urgently necessary in the areas of Slimbridge and Cambridge and also North Nibley and Stinchcombe Villages. The Consultant Engineers have been asked to prepare plans for these two schemes.

In the Stroud Urban District, one or two extensions to their existing Scheme have been thought necessary by the Public Health Department. It is to be hoped that these will be financially possible during 1961.

During the year, I attended all the meetings of the local Liaison Committee organised by the Central Electricity Generating Board in relation to the Nuclear Power Station and Nuclear Research Laboratories at Berkeley. I have always realised that there was public concern about the effects of radiation and therefore, as your Medical Officer, my main concern has been the safeguarding of the health of the inhabitants of this District. For this reason, I have tried to make myself cognizant with all the literature on this subject and I have attended three courses on Nuclear Physics and the Hazards of Radiation.

I realized that the Layman wanted to be assured (1) that everything possible was being done to determine the effects of radiation and that he was told about it in words he could understand, (2) that sufficient legislation was being made to protect him, and (3) that responsibility was being placed on defined persons to ensure this. As far as possible, these three objectives have been accomplished—the Medical Research Council and other bodies are constantly working on the effects of radiation. In the last five years with the increasing use of ionizing radiations and of radioactive materials, there has been a growing body of legislation providing for regulation and control both centrally and locally in the interests of health and safety. The Officers of the Central Electricity Generating Board, Physicists from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, during the past year, have been monitoring soil, herbage, milk, water, fish, and sewers locally.

We must, by education and legislation, enable the public concern to be kept in proper perspective, lest the benefits derived from the uses of radiation and of atomic energy were not realised through unreasonable caution. The Nuclear Power Industry has a far better safety record than any other industry in the world but here, too, we must be careful that unreasonable caution does not impede progress.

The present Atomic Power Stations in the United Kingdom are sited some miles from centres of population. At a recent Conference, we were told that the next stage would be the introduction of smaller reactors with special precautions which would enable siting restrictions to be relaxed and the stations



directly by the Imperial Chemical Industries, but the remainder will have full treatment at a new works at Littleton to make it a potable domestic water.

The scheme for the amalgamation of the Gloucester and Cheltenham Water Undertakings with the Stroud District Water Board and the Water Undertaking of the Dursley Rural District is still proceeding. When this new Water Board is formed, I hope they will continue to improve the supplies in these two districts and also to consider seriously the possibility of some softening process. In view of the large area covered by this new Water Undertaking and the numerous Public Health problems associated with the different types of supplies, I hope that the Board will ensure that a Medical Officer of Health will be appointed to this Board as their adviser.

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# TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS FORMING THE CENTRAL AREA OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Position as at the 31st December, 1960

			Central Glos. United Districts	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
(a)	Estimated number of unfit houses in the area (as returned to the Minister)	.. .. .	1987	234	450	809	120	374
(b)	Number of unfit houses which have subsequently come to our notice	.. .. .	529	75	320	Nil	7	127
(c)	Total number of unfit houses	.. .. .	2516	309	770	809	127	501
(d)	Number of houses demolished	.. .. .	354	56	166	59	5	68
(e)	Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in Confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished)	.. .. .	633	115	223	125	11	159
(f)	Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants)	.. .. .	311	39	54	165	6	47
(g)	Total number dealt with to date	.. .. .	1210	210	443	253	30	274
(h)	Percentage of total dealt with	.. .. .	48.09%	68%	57%	31.2%	23.61%	54.7%

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(a)	Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme	917	274	309	185	35	114
(b)	Total number improved by Standard Grants	206	54	60	59	4	29



# INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1960

	Central Glos. United Districts	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
Measles .. ..	311	38	108	105	53	7
Whooping Cough .. ..	46	2	6	26	2	10
Scarlet Fever .. ..	44	29	3	5	2	5
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	22	3	12	6	—	1
Pneumonia .. ..	18	2	8	3	1	4
Erysipelas .. ..	3	—	—	1	1	1
Food Poisoning .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	73	—	13	46	9	5
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total:	520	75	152	192	68	33

# INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1960

	Central Glos. United Districts	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.
Respiratory .. ..	26	5	7	10	—	4
Non-Respiratory .. ..	17	1	9	5	—	2
Total:	43	6	16	15	—	6

# COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE DISTRICTS — 1960

	England and Wales	Central Glos. United Districts	Dursley R.D.C.	Stroud R.D.C.	Thornbury R.D.C.	Nailsworth U.D.C.	Stroud U.D.C.	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	..	17.1	17.29	15.62	14.76	20.70	13.44	18.5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	19.7	15.9	14.4	21.8	15.3	19.6	9.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 related live births	..	21.7	22.9	18.2	29.8	15.3	40.0	29.70
Neo-natal Mortality per 1,000 live births	..	15.6	18.02	18.2	24.8	12.1	Nil	23.10
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 total live and still births	32.9	26.9	25.1	41.2	22.1	19.6		26.14
Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total live and still births	0.39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	11.5	11.3	9.2	12.27	11.48	11.56	11.78
Average Age at Death	..	Not available	67.99	68.02	68.56	65.99	70.25	67.17
Estimated mid-year population, 1960	..	45,755,000	92,940	17,600	27,300	27,940	3,720	16,380



# SUMMARY OF BIRTHS, STILLBIRTHS, DEATHS, ETC. IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS, 1960

	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks)	Deaths of Infants under 1 week	Perinatal Mortality (Still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined)	Actual Deaths	Average Age
Dursley R.D.C.	275	4	5	5	3	7	162	68.02
Stroud R.D.C.	403	9	12	10	8	17	335	68.56
Thornbury R.D.C.	578	9	9	7	4	13	321	65.99
Nailsworth U.D.C.	50	1	2	Nil	Nil	1	43	70.25
Stroud U.D.C.	303	3	9	7	3	6	193	67.17
Combined totals for Cen- tral Glos. United Districts:	1,609	26	37	29	18	44	1,054	67.99

# Dursley Rural District Council

## **Chairman:**

B. V. PROUT, Esq., J.P.

## **Vice-Chairman:**

G. BILBRUCK, Esq.

## **Clerk of the Council:**

H. A. PATE, Esq.

## **Councillors (1960/61):**

Mrs. J. Chismon	G. Elliott, Esq.
Mrs. M. Evans	C. W. Hill, Esq.
Mrs. N. F. Home	O. E. H. Hill, Esq.
Mrs. M. M. Milner	E. Jones, Esq.
Mrs. J. E. Wheeler	D. Moss, Esq. (now deceased)
Brig. Sir Alan Durand,	E. A. Panes, Esq.
BART. M.C.	E. L. Prosser, Esq.
Brig. K. F. W. Dunn, C.B.E.	J. H. Rymer, Esq.
The Rev. W. A. Goater	G. Skey, Esq.
The Rev. Canon W. H.	H. Stone, Esq.
Thomas, M.A.	R. Barber Taylor, Esq.
B. F. Bartlett, Esq.	L. G. C. Townsend, Esq., J.P.
R. C. A. Cleverly, Esq.	W. I. Tucker, Esq.
W. J. Edmonds, Esq.	L. A. Vaisey, Esq.
J. S. Eley, Esq.	M. V. G. F. Watts, Esq.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF:**

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

### **Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:**

H. J. DIMERY, A.I.A.S., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

### **Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:**

T. B. CHAFFE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

### **Additional Public Health Inspectors:**

C. W. R. FISHER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

J. P. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

### **Pest Officer:**

J. D. SHIPTON

### **Public Health Department Clerk:**

Miss M. C. LOVELL



## PART I

### GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS:

No important change has taken place in the nature of the chief trades carried out in the District. They are:

1. Agriculture and Allied Trades.
2. Braid and Loom Elastic and Smallwares.
3. Flour Mill.
4. Baking.
5. General Engineering.
6. Electrical Engineering.
7. Cloth Manufacturing.
8. Paper Pulping Mills.
9. Fibre Box Manufacturers.
10. Wood Turneries.

#### STATISTICS, 1960

##### (a) General Statistics:

Area of District	..	..	..	..	26,639 acres
Population (Estimated Mid-year, 1960)	..	..	..	..	17,600
Number of inhabited properties	..	..	..	..	6,114
Number of inhabitants per property	..	..	..	..	2.87
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1960	..	..	..	..	£196,703
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	..	..	..	..	£777
Number of Council Houses	..	..	..	..	1,476
Number of requisitioned Houses	..	..	..	..	Nil
Percentage of Council Houses	..	..	..	..	24.14

##### Inhabited Properties:

Houses	..	..	..	..	5,673
Farms	..	..	..	..	169
Houses and Shops	..	..	..	..	168
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	46
Caravans	..	..	..	..	58
Total					<hr/> 6,114 <hr/>

Percentage served by Mains Water ... 99%

Percentage served by Modern Sewers... 78%

(Includes Council Houses connected to small disposal plants).

## Varying Populations of Dursley Rural District

1901	..	..	..	..	..	11,636
1911	..	..	..	..	..	12,233
1921	..	..	..	..	..	12,560
1938	..	..	..	..	..	14,600
1939	..	..	..	..	..	16,122
1946	..	..	..	..	..	16,220
1951	..	..	..	..	..	16,985
1952	..	..	..	..	..	17,020
1953	..	..	..	..	..	17,050
1954	..	..	..	..	..	17,070
1955	..	..	..	..	..	17,140
1956	..	..	..	..	..	17,240
1957	..	..	..	..	..	17,290
1958	..	..	..	..	..	17,150
1959	..	..	..	..	..	17,270
1960	..	..	..	..	..	17,600

### (b) Extracts from Vital Statistics:

#### Live Births

			M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	131	134	265
Illegitimate	..	..	6	4	10
Total			137	138	275

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	15.62
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	17.1
Comparability factor for births in this Area	..	..	1.06
Therefore Corrected Birth Rate for Dursley R.D. is	..	..	<b>16.55</b>
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	..	..	3.6%

#### Still Births

			M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	1	3	4
Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—
Total			1	3	4

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	..	..	14.4
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births	..	..	19.7
Total Live and Still Births	..	..	<b>279</b>

#### Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

			M	F	Total
Legitimate	..	..	3	2	5
Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—
Total			3	2	5



## Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year

Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Where death occurred
Male	1 week	Congenital Malformation	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Female	1 hour	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Female	1 week	Inhalation Pneumonia (Mongol)	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Male	2 days	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Male	1 hour	Prematurity	Southmead Hospital

## Infant Mortality Rate

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, Dursley Rural District, per 1,000 Live Births	18.2
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live Births	21.7
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	18.8
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	Nil

## Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

(Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	3	2	5

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, Dursley Rural District, per 1,000 total Live Births	18.2
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age, England and Wales, per 1,000 total Live Births	15.6

## Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate:

Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births, Dursley Rural District	10.9
--	------

## Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age

	M	F	Total
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	2	1	3

## Perinatal Mortality Rate

Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	32.9
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, Dursley Rural District	25.1

## Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortion)

Number of Deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, Dursley Rural District	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births, England and Wales	0.39

## Deaths

162 deaths were registered in the Dursley Rural District during 1960. Of these 84 took place in the Area and 78 were transferred to the District.

Average age of all Male Deaths in the District .. .. 64.71 years  
 Average age of all Female Deaths in the District .. .. 71.76 years  
 Average age of all deaths in Dursley Rural District .. .. 68.02 years

Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated Mid-year  
 Population .. .. 11.5  
 Crude Death Rate in Dursley Rural District per 1,000 estimated Mid-year  
 Population .. .. 9.2  
 Comparability Factor for Deaths in this Area .. .. 1.03  
 Therefore Corrected Death Rate for this District is .. .. **9.47**

## CAUSES OF DEATHS

Causes of Deaths	Under								Total
	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm of stomach .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
Malignant neoplasm of breast .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	8
Malignant neoplasm of uterus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	4	13
Leukæmia, aleukæmia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diabetes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	12	25
Coronary disease, angina .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	14
Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	5	12
Other heart disease .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	2	8	26	37
Other circulatory disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	8
Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	9
Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
All other accidents .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Suicide .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Homicide and operations of war .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

162

Deaths in Hospital

Berkeley Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Gloucester Royal Hospital, Southgate Street	..	..					13
Gloucester Royal Hospital, Great Western Road					..		11
Southmead Hospital, Bristol	..	..	..	..			5
Manor Park Hospital, Bristol	..	..	..	..			4
Thornbury Hospital	..	..	..	..	.	..	4
Gloucester City Maternity Hospital			..	..	..		4
Salterley Grange Hospital, Leckhampton	..	..	..				3
Bristol Royal Infirmary	..	..	..	..	..		2
Cashes Green Hospital	..	..	..	..	..		1
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford	..	..	..	..	..		1
Brompton Hospital, Kensington	..	..	..	..	..		1
Coney Hill Hospital, Gloucester	..	..	..	..	..		1
General Hospital, Cheltenham	..	..	..	..	..		1
Over Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							—
							70
							—

LONGEVITY:

Deaths in Age Groups:

	M	F	Total
0— 5 years	3	2	5
5—10 years	—	—	—
10—20 years	1	—	1
20—30 years	3	1	4
30—40 years	3	—	3
40—50 years	4	5	9
50—60 years	12	6	18
60—70 years	15	11	26
70—80 years	23	22	45
80—90 years	23	22	45
90 years and over	—	6	6
	<hr/>		
Total	87	75	162
	<hr/>		



## MONTHS OF THE YEAR IN WHICH DEATHS TOOK PLACE

Month	Deaths that occurred within the District	Deaths that occurred in hospital or while temporarily resident outside the District	Total
January ..	6	8	14
February ..	12	5	17
March ..	10	9	19
April ..	4	8	12
May ..	7	7	14
June ..	8	6	14
July ..	4	4	8
August ..	8	11	19
September ..	7	3	10
October ..	5	5	10
November ..	5	6	11
December ..	8	6	14
	84	78	162

### Most Common Causes of Death

Heart Disease .. .. .	63 cases
Cancer .. .. .	31 cases
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. ..	25 cases
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases .. ..	9 cases

### Cancer Deaths

There were 31 deaths from Cancer during the year and the various types are listed below:

Cancer of Breast .. .. .	8 cases
Cancer of Lung .. .. .	5 cases
Gastric .. .. .	4 cases
Cancer of Rectum .. .. .	2 cases
Cancer of Colon .. .. .	2 cases
Unspecified Sites of Origin .. .. .	2 cases
Cancer of Prostate .. .. .	2 cases
Cancer of Liver .. .. .	1 case
Hodgkin's Disease .. .. .	1 case
Cancer of Caecum .. .. .	1 case
Cancer of Uterus .. .. .	1 case
Cancer of Pancreas .. .. .	1 case
Lymphosarcoma .. .. .	1 case
Total	31 cases

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS, 1960

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4-5 years	6-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-34 years	35-44 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years	Age Unknown	Total
Measles .. ..	—	2	3	7	8	13	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	38
Scarlet Fever ..	—	1	1	2	10	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Total														75

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN PARISHES, 1960

Parish	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Total
Cam .. ..	22	7	1	—	1	1	32
Coaley .. ..	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Dursley .. ..	8	3	—	—	—	—	11
Kingswood ..	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
North Nibley ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nympsfield ..	3	—	—	—	1	—	4
Slimbridge ..	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Stinchcombe ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uley .. ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Wotton-under-Edge	3	1	—	1	—	—	5
Total	38	29	2	1	3	2	75

## TUBERCULOSIS

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Wotton-under-Edge during November. At this Survey 688 persons (289 males and 399 females) attended. Of this number, 18 were re-called for a large film to be taken, and, as a result, two films were found to be significant and four were being investigated.

The number of cases remaining on the Register is 143 as compared with 144 in 1959.

### Cases remaining on the Register

			M	F	Total
Pulmonary	..	..	69	40	109
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	16	18	34
			85	58	143

### Table showing Ages of New Cases & In-transfers, and Deaths

			New Cases & In-transfers				Deaths			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Age			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1—5	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	..	..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—55	..	..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	..	..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & over	..	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
			6	2	—	1	2	—	—	—

### Table showing Cases who have been cured or who have left the Area

Cured				Left Area			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	2	—	1	—	—	1
Total				7			

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

### Removal of Persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises.

I am pleased to report that once again no cases arose calling for action under this Act.

### INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

81 International Vaccination Certificates were received in the Office during the year for stamping and countersigning by me after the Certificates had been signed by the General Practitioners.

### ANTHRAX ORDER, 1938

Two notifications of suspected Anthrax in animals were received under the provisions of the above Order. One notification was confirmed.

### ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

#### Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected as returned to Registrar General:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	1	1



### Cases otherwise ascertained:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

### Symptomless Excretors:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

### Fatal Cases:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

### Salmonella Infections, Not Food-Borne:

Salmonella (Type)	Outbreaks		No. of cases (outbreaks)	Single Cases	Total No. of cases (out- breaks and single cases
	Family	Other			
Typhimurium	—	—	—	1	1

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1960 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:

### VACCINATION — SMALLPOX

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years & over	Total
Primary ..	204	5	5	8	9	231
Re-vaccination ..	—	—	—	2	14	16

### VACCINATION — WHOOPING COUGH

#### Whooping Cough Vaccination

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	Total
G.P. ..	123	15	5	3	—	3	—	149
L.A. ..	43	5	2	4	2	—	—	56

### Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Prophylaxis

G.P. ..	167	18	6	3	1	3	1	199
L.A. ..	40	4	2	4	2	—	—	52

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

### No. of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	Total
G.P. ..	177(167)	21(18)	7(6)	4(3)	2(1)	4(3)	1(1)	216(199)
L.A. ..	56(40)	11(4)	4(2)	6(4)	6(2)	11(—)	—(—)	94(52)

### No. of children who received a re-inforcing dose

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	Total
G.P. ..	—(—)	7(7)	1(1)	—(—)	8(2)	13(1)	4(1)	33(12)
L.A. ..	—(—)	1(1)	2(2)	—(—)	30(—)	192(1)	5(—)	230(4)

N.B. Figures in Brackets denote Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough injections included in totals.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. W. A. Hughes of The Gazette Office for his co-operation in furnishing the following information:

### Monthly Rainfall during 1960

		Amount	Days with rainfall of 0.01 ins. or more
January	.. ..	4.50 ins.	26
February	.. ..	2.71 ins.	17
March	.. ..	1.76 ins.	14
April	.. ..	1.18 ins.	13
May	.. ..	1.30 ins.	6
June	.. ..	2.49 ins.	14
July	.. ..	4.64 ins.	22
August	.. ..	5.18 ins.	21
September	.. ..	4.57 ins.	14
October	.. ..	6.77 ins.	26
November	.. ..	5.50 ins.	26
December	.. ..	3.53 ins.	25
Total		44.13 ins.	224

The wettest day was the 13th July when 1.30 ins. of rain fell.

### Average Temperature during the year

	Minimum	Maximum	Prevailing Wind
January	.. 33.54	43.22	S
February	.. 33.62	45.16	NW
March	.. 37.64	49.67	E
April	.. 38.80	58.26	N
May	.. 45.15	66.51	S
June	.. 49.90	72.86	SW
July	.. 51.56	64.45	SW
August	.. 50.00	69.71	SW
September	.. 46.56	65.03	SW
October	.. 45.12	57.32	S
November	.. 40.20	50.61	S
December	.. 34.06	42.16	NW
Average of mean of Minimum Temperature .. 42.18°F			
Average of mean of Maximum Temperature .. 57.08°F			
Average temperature during the year .. .. 49.62°F			
Coldest day during the year — 13th January .. 9°F			
Hottest day during the year — 5th June .. .. 84°F			
Prevailing Wind during the year — South West.			

## PART II

### REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This will be the 14th Annual Report I have submitted and also my last so far as the Public Health Department is concerned due to the decision of the Council to separate the Department of the Public Health from that of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Although it is not without some feeling of regret I relinquish my duties I am sure it is in the best interest of the Council as, during recent years, new legislation and new development within the District, such as completion of new Sewerage Schemes, the development of new housing both by the Council and Private Enterprise and the programme for modernisation of old Council Houses, has brought added responsibilities to both Departments.

Good progress has been maintained in all sections of Public Health work, particularly in regard to demolition or closure of unfit dwellings.

To obtain land suitable for use as a controlled Refuse Tip is still a problem, and throughout the year I have endeavoured to find a suitable site but without any definite success. An endeavour is being made to obtain a site at Everside Lane, Cam, where the quarrying of gravel has been taking place.

Labour difficulties were experienced once again with the refuse collection personnel and during the year the Council decided to grant them an increase of fourpence halfpenny an hour over and above their normal rate of pay.

There has been excellent team spirit among all members of the Department and I would like to thank the staff for the valuable service they have rendered throughout the year and also my appreciation for the support given by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Chairman and Members of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. DIMERY,

Council Offices,  
Kingshill,  
Dursley,  
Glos.

*Engineer & Surveyor and Chief  
Public Health Inspector.*



## HOUSING

Further progress was made during the year with our seven year programme for dealing with unfit houses.

The following were the four Clearance Areas represented:

96, 98, 100, 102, 104 & 108 Woodmancote, Dursley.

58, 60, 62 and 64 Long Street, Dursley.

Four Cottages at Field Row, Cambridge.

34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 Gloucester Street, Wotton-under-Edge.

Objections to the Woodmancote Area, Dursley, were received and a Ministry Enquiry was held. Before the end of the year, however, all four Areas had been confirmed and recommendations were made by the Ministry for well-maintained payments in respect of three houses at Woodmancote, Dursley, and three houses at Gloucester Street, Wotton-under-Edge.

In addition to the above four Clearance Areas, Notices of Time and Place under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, were served in respect of thirty-four individual unfit houses.

The inspection of further unfit houses has continued during the year and, as a result of these inspections, thirty-three houses have been added to our list of unfit houses not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable cost.

Use is still regularly made of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, in dealing with essential repairs to houses as nuisances. During the year three cases were heard at the Wotton-under-Edge Court of non-compliance with Abatement Notices and a Court Order was issued in each case. It is of particular interest to relate that the Magistrates visited each of the houses in question.

## HOUSING MANAGEMENT

Mr. A. Stringer, the Housing Manager, has kindly supplied me with a report on the work of his Department which reads as follows:

During 1960, 89 families were re-housed by the Council in various types of dwellings. This figure is made up as follows:

44 New Dwellings.

2 Cottages modernised.

43 Re-lets.

and compares with a total of 84 lettings in 1959.

The number of applicants on the Waiting List is on the increase, 260 applications as against 190 reported on the List the previous year.

## Analysis of Lettings, 1960

1. Families rehoused from Unfit Houses:-							
(a) Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	13	
(b) Individual Representations	..	..	..	..	..	19	
						—	32
2. Families rehoused as a result of their Landlords having obtained Court Orders for possession	..	..	..	..	..	7	
3. Special Medical Cases	..	..	..	..	..	2	
4. Berkeley Power Station Employees	..	..	..	..	..	14	
5. Refugee Families	..	..	..	..	..	2	
6. General Needs	..	..	..	..	..	30	
7. Other Special Cases	..	..	..	..	..	2	
						—	
						Total	89
							—

## New Dwellings

A wide variety of dwellings has been completed and they are summarised below:

14	3-Bedroom Houses.
10	2-Bedroom Houses.
12	2-Bedroom Bungalows. (Mainly for aged persons).
4	1-Bedroom & Bed-Recess Bungalows. (For aged persons).
1	1-Bedroom Bungalow. (For aged persons).
1	1-Bedroom Flat. (For aged persons).
2	2-Bedroom Flats.
—	
44	
—	

There are now nearly 1,500 Council Houses in the Rural District spread throughout the 10 Parishes, and the main development is taking place at Dursley and Wotton-under-Edge.

During 1960 the Council continued its policy of building only for families displaced from unfit houses and for the Central Electricity Board, Berkeley Power Station, both of which categories rank for substantial government subsidy.

Modernisation of pre-war houses at Lampern View, Uley, and a Pilot Scheme at School Road, Dursley, have been completed and further schemes are under way.

I wish to thank Mr. Stringer both for his report and for the co-operation he has so freely given to the Department.

## HOUSING (IMPROVEMENT GRANTS)

Applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants remain steady in comparison with previous years. During the year 134 preliminary surveys of properties were made with owners or prospective owners to advise as to their suitability and the manner in which they could be modernised or improved.

Since the introduction of Improvement Grants a total of 328 applications have been approved. Of the 328 schemes approved, 40 were for properties in the category of Class 5.

### **Discretionary Grants:**

No. of applications received during the year      ..      ..      23

### **Standard Grants:**

No. of applications received during the year      ..      ..      38

## **RENT ACT, 1957**

Only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year and this application was granted.

The works listed in one Certificate previously issued was completed during the year and the Certificate was cancelled. In another instance, the owner had given an Undertaking to carry out works of repair and the works were carried out satisfactorily.

## **CARAVANS**

Until the coming into operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, there was only one Licensed Caravan Site in this District which had three caravans stationed on it for the greater part of the year. All remaining caravans, totalling 59, were controlled by annual Licences.

At the end of the year the Council had not decided upon the precise conditions to lay down for Caravan Sites but the matter was under review and liaison was taking place between the County Council as Planning Authority and with adjacent Local Authorities in order to be consistent in dealing with this matter.

To date, we have experienced no real difficulty in dealing with Caravans and it was not considered necessary to recommend the Council to set up a Municipal Caravan Site.

## **SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

- (a) **Uley.** Up to the end of the year 201 properties were connected to the new sewer. Of these, 116 are privately owned and 85 are Council Houses.
- (b) **Coaley.** 47 properties have been connected to the new sewer. Of these, 14 are privately owned and 33 are Council Houses.
- (c) **Kingswood & Wotton-under-Edge.** Work is in progress for the sewerage of Kingswood and new Disposal Works for Wotton-under-Edge and Kingswood and for the treatment of sewage from Charfield situated within the Thornbury Rural District.

Schemes for the sewerage of Slimbridge, Cambridge, Stinchcombe and North Nibley are being prepared by your Consultant Engineers.

The village of Nympsfield is without proper sewers and from time to time complaints are received concerning the state of drainage in this village.



## CONNECTIONS TO PUBLIC SEWER

After the public sewer became available to many premises in Uley it was evident that some owners were anxious to have their properties connected as soon as possible, but there were others who were reluctant to do so.

A survey of all the properties to which the sewer had been made available was made during the year and the Council set up a special Sub-Committee of the Public Health Committee to consider the question of the owners who were reluctant to have their properties connected. Statutory Notices were decided upon and by the end of the year 28 such Notices had been served, including four in respect of properties at Ferney, Dursley.

I think it only fair to state that some of the persons willing to have such works carried out have found it difficult both to find someone to draw the necessary plans for submission in connection with Building Byelaws and also to find a builder willing to undertake the work. This class of work is often beset with difficulties and builders do not freely undertake it if they already have their order books full of more straightforward jobs.

## EMPTYING OF SEPTIC TANKS

The Table below gives the detail of the work undertaken by our Contractors in emptying Septic Tanks:

	No.	£.	s.	d.
Private Dwellings .. .. .	140	344	15	0
Tanks serving Council Houses .. .. .	33	158	16	3
Tanks serving premises from which the cost is partly or completely recovered .. .. .	25	52	12	6
Ditches cleansed .. .. .	1	2	1	3
	199	558	5	0

The condition of the privately owned approach road to the Wotton-under-Edge Sewage Disposal Works has remained in the same unsatisfactory condition and so our Contractors have been obliged to dispose of all their loads at the Coaley Junction Sewage Disposal Works.

In practice it is found that septic tanks situated on very wet and low-lying land require emptying more frequently during a wet year because of the high natural water table.

The Council decided during the year that after a public sewer has been laid in a Parish, the free service for the emptying of septic tanks should be withdrawn in those instances where the owners could be reasonably expected to connect their drainage to the sewer. Arrangements are still made, however, for persons to have their septic tanks emptied by our Contractors on a chargeable basis. Of course, many outlying premises will remain for which it is unlikely that a public sewer will ever be available.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

1960 was another year during which we experienced labour difficulties. In reporting to the Council on this matter I stated that we had had a change in personnel of 21 over a period of 3½ years. I recommended the Council to adopt an Incentive Bonus Scheme but they decided against this and instead approved an increase in the basic wage of 4½d. per hour.

Once again a considerable amount of overtime has had to be worked throughout the year.

In July, a Power Press was fitted to the newest Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tip Freighter, but it was decided not to have one fitted to our other Freighter which is 9 years old. To date, a small Bantam Karrier has been used as a spare vehicle but its limited capacity has caused great difficulty when one of the large vehicles has been out of commission for any length of time. A recommendation was therefore made to the Council for the purchase of a new Shelvoke & Drewry Freighter fitted with a Power Press. Delivery of this vehicle is not expected until the latter part of 1961, and when it is delivered the oldest Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter will be used as a spare vehicle instead of the Bantam Karrier.

The public has continued to take advantage of the Refuse Bin Hire Scheme and the annual hire charge has not been increased from 7/6d.

Routine checks have been made in some Parishes with regard to the use of buckets, boxes and similar unsatisfactory containers for the storage of refuse and it has been necessary to serve 54 notices requesting householders to provide satisfactorily constructed and covered Dustbins, and 11 Statutory Notices on householders who had previously been asked to supply a suitable Bin but who had not done so.

The table below shows the detail of the number of Dustbins issued during the year under the Council's Hire Scheme:

Initial Issues	..	..	..	..	..	163
Replacements	..	..	..	..	..	50
						<hr/>
Total issued during the year	..	..	..	..	..	213
						<hr/>
Total on hire at end of the year	..	..	..	..	..	2,003
						<hr/>

## REFUSE DISPOSAL

At the end of May we were faced with the serious situation of having almost completed tipping operations at our Woodend Lane Refuse Tip and not having anywhere else to go.

This awkward predicament was overcome by the tipping of refuse on an area of land at Coaley Junction Sewage Outfall Works on which sewage sludge is normally deposited. A Traxcavator and lorries were hired to move a large quantity of the sludge to the Woodend Lane Refuse Tip for use with top soil, and refuse was



then tipped on the cleared site for some four months. Because of the very wet weather we were unable to complete the work of covering the Woodend Lane Tip with top soil from the stockpile we had previously created and it is anticipated that this work will not be completed until the Spring of 1961.

Tipping operations commenced at the beginning of October on a site at Bassett Court Lane, North Nibley. The land is owned by Mr. J. S. Eley, who has kindly made it available for this purpose. I regret, however, that tipping at this site will be short-term only and the Council are still faced with the problem of securing a refuse tipping site which will last for a period of at least five years.

### SALVAGE

The collection of Salvage has continued and the following table shows the quantity and value of the materials collected during the year.

			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper									
Baled	..	..	53	15	0	0	362	16	3
Loose	..	..	2	18	1	0	11	13	0
		Total	56	13	1	0	374	9	3
Scrap Iron	..	..	3	2	1	0	15	11	3
Mixed Metals	..	..		2	0	13	6	6	6
Rags	..	..		10	2	9	7	18	6

The price of Waste Paper remained at £6. 15s. 0d. per ton (baled) throughout the year.

In my opinion the labour difficulties which we experienced during this period definitely had an adverse effect upon the quantity of salvageable materials collected. On many occasions it was necessary for the man who would normally bale paper, to act as a loader on one of the Refuse Wagons and, as a result, we were forced to sell some waste paper loose and at a reduced price.

### ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Two applications were received during the year under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Both were received from a local company and were in connection with proposed new chimneys at their Dursley Factory.

The first proposal was for the erection of a steel chimney of 120 feet, together with a high duty powered cyclone to deal with grit emission; the chimney to serve two cupolas which it was proposed to convert from cold blast to hot blast. A joint meeting was held at the Works together with the Council's Consultant, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Colehan, the District Alkali Works Inspector. The proposal was approved; the works have since been carried out and the process has been registered by the Alkali Works Inspector.

The second proposal was for the erection of a 20-inch diameter 60 feet high steel chimney stack for the discharge to atmosphere of engine exhaust gases from an Experimental Test Cell. This proposal was referred to Mr. Clarke and, as a result of his report, was approved by the Council.



Complaints were received during October concerning fumes from a local factory and this matter was investigated by both the Alkali Works Inspector and ourselves. The firm concerned indicated that they were carrying out some works of a minor nature which they considered would help to alleviate the trouble but in my opinion the unfortunate topography of the surrounding land is such that there could well be complaints in the future when the wind is blowing in certain directions. The factory is situated in the bottom of a valley.

I should like to express my thanks to Mr. Colehan for all the help and assistance he has given us.

### **Apparatus for measuring Atmospheric Pollution**

Our two sets of apparatus were both in use until the 31st March, 1960, but after that time only the set at the Council Offices was kept in use. The results obtained were as follows:

#### **Total solids deposited expressed as tons per square mile**

			<b>Council Offices</b>	<b>Upper Cam</b>
January	..	..	10.08	10.25
February	..	..	5.92	6.34
March	..	..	7.58	6.61
April	..	..	7.03	
May	..	..	7.34	
June	..	..	9.36	
July	..	..	9.58	
August	..	..	8.46	
September		..	6.09	
October	..	..	15.22	
November		..	11.05	
December		..	6.78	

#### **Milligrams of Sulphur Trioxide per day per 100 sq.cm. of Lead Peroxide**

			<b>Council Offices</b>	<b>Upper Cam</b>
January	..	..	0.40	0.36
February	..	..	0.48	0.44
March	..	..	0.94	1.41
April	..	..	0.53	
May	..	..	0.38	
June	..	..	0.26	
July	..	..	0.33	
August	..	..	0.04	
September		..	0.13	
October	..	..	0.77	
November		..	0.61	
December		..	0.49	

Once again Mr. E. G. Whittle, the Public Analyst, has given me a report for which I thank him, and he has kindly consented to its publication in this Report. It reads as follows:

"The Council Office site was operative throughout the year, but the Street Farm site was abandoned at the end of the first quarter.

### Average SO<sub>3</sub> mgm. per 100 sq.cm. per day

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Street Farm ..	0.74 (3 mths.)	0.55	0.49	0.81	0.85
Council Offices	0.45	0.53	0.75	0.93	1.07

### Rainfall in inches for each year

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Street Farm ..	7.34 (3 mths.)	32.0	33.9	28.6	24.6 (11 mths.)
Council Offices	37.7	32.8	34.9	26.9	24.6

### Deposit in tons per sq. mile

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Street Farm ..	23.2 (3 mths.)	86.6	71.7	59.8	73.2
Council Offices	104.5	78.0 (11 mths.)	81.7	59.0	94.0

It is obviously unreasonable to include the three months survey at Street Farm in any comparison with previous years.

The level of sulphur pollution at the Council Offices continues to improve and the figure of 0.45 is the lowest yearly average since 1956. The rainfall is the highest recorded for the five years of the Survey and the total deposit of 104.5 tons for the year is the highest for the same period with three months, January, October and November accounting for just over 36 tons. The rainfall figures ranged from 1.16 inches in April to 5.18 inches in October. The rainfall in July, August, October and November was 4.50, 4.66, 5.18 and 4.96 inches respectively."

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, a report was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in November on the existing and probable future requirements for slaughterhouse facilities for this district. This report was made following consultation with the persons and organizations representing the interests concerned.

There were only two private Slaughterhouses in the District at the beginning of the year; the owners of one slaughterhouse intimated that they were not prepared to carry out all the necessary works to bring it up to the standard required, but the owner of the second one has stated that he is prepared to bring his slaughterhouse up to standard.

Approval of the report was received from the Ministry in March, 1961, and the Minister has appointed the 1st October, 1961, as the date by which the private slaughterhouse shall comply with the construction regulations.

There are no public slaughterhouses in this District.

# MEAT INSPECTION

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and the percentage affected with disease.

## Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ..	—	—	4	266	4	—
Number inspected ..	—	—	4	266	4	—
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	2	—	—
Percentage of the number affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	—	—	—	.75%	—	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of Number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrig- eration .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

# FOOD INSPECTION

The following foodstuffs were inspected and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption.

Tinned Meat .. .. .	18 tins	Approximately 106 lbs.
Tinned Fish .. .. .	6 tins	Approximately 2 lbs.
Tinned Fruit .. .. .	33 tins	Approximately 45 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables .. .. .	33 tins	Approximately 30 lbs.
Miscellaneous Tinned Foods & Packets	150	Approximately 77 lbs.
Tinned Milk .. .. .	3 tins	Equivalent to 6 pints
Meat: Part Side Bacon .. .. .	.. .. .	17 lbs.
36 packets of Bacon .. .. .	.. .. .	18 lbs.
Sausages .. .. .	.. .. .	48½ lbs.



MILK SAMPLES (Bacteriological Examination)

A total of 29 milk samples was taken during the year and the results were as follows:

	Samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Raw T.T. Milk before pasteurisation	21	14	7
Pasteurised .. .. .	8	8	0

A copy of the results of the raw milk samples was sent to the County Milk Production Officer.

MILK SAMPLES (Biological Examination)

The result of one milk sample submitted for Biological Examination showed it to be negative to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and Brucella Abortus.

BOTTLE RINSES

As a check on the efficiency of a Bottle Washing Machine at a local Dairy a series of bottles were submitted for Bacteriological Examination and advice was given in the first instance when the efficiency of the plant was not as good as it could have been; a total of 63 bottles were submitted.

As a result of a discussion on the above matter the Council decided to make a representation to the Rural District Councils' Association that they should seriously consider urging the Government to introduce legislation designed to secure the use of waxed cartons as milk containers in lieu of bottles, thus removing the many causes for complaint which arise from the use of broken or dirty milk bottles.

ICE CREAM & SIMILAR PRODUCTS (Bacteriological Examination)

Samples of the products below were taken during the year and the results are as follows:

Product	No. Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Ice-cream .. .. .	16	15	1
Ice-olly with ice-cream centre	5	4	1
Ice-olly .. .. .	5	5	0
Cream-olly .. .. .	2	1	1

The Ice-cream and Cream-olly samples were subject to the Methylene Blue Test, the plate count and examination for the presence of B. coli.

Samples of powdered milk used in the manufacture of Ice-cream were also submitted for examination, and the results were satisfactory.

## ICE-LOLLIES (Chemical Examination)

Three samples of Ice-lolly were submitted for Chemical Examination and the results were satisfactory showing them to be of satisfactory composition and having no undue metallic contamination.

A complaint was received during the year of an Ice-lolly having an objectionable taste. On investigation it was found that it had been accidentally splashed with brine from the freezing tank at the Factory.

## REGISTRATION OF PREMISES

Six new applications were received during the year for premises to be registered for the storage and sale of Ice-cream, and registration was granted in each case. This brought the total number of premises on the register at the end of the year to 79.

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

370 visits have been made during the year to Food Premises and I am pleased to state that generally the persons concerned have become more food hygiene conscious. The structural condition of Food Premises and the facilities provided have also generally shown improvement.

## LICENSED PREMISES

Early in the year a joint meeting was held between representatives of the two large Brewery Companies, who own most of the Licensed Premises in this District, and Officers of the five Local Authorities forming the Central Gloucestershire United Districts. The object of the meeting was to have a frank discussion on the basic requirements for Licensed Premises and to ask the Brewery Companies to draw up a programme to cover the next five years for dealing in a methodical and progressive manner with the works requiring attention at the Licensed Premises.

The Meeting was a successful one and it was agreed that a schedule of the requirements of each of the premises should be sent to the respective Breweries. The premises have been inspected parish by parish in this District, and the schedules sent as soon as each parish has been completed. At the end of the year all the parishes had been completed with the exception of Dursley and Nympsfield.

Towards the end of the year the two large Brewery Companies were amalgamated.

The following premise became de-licensed after the 31st October:

The Plume of Feathers, Kingswood.

## RODENT CONTROL

The following is a report of the work carried out during the twelve months ending the 31st December, 1960, and is in the same

form as that made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:

Type of Property					Agricul- tural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses including Council Houses	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I. No. of properties in Local Authority's District .. .. .	12	5558	215	5785	169
II. No. of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification ..	—	115	46	161	16
(b) Survey under the Act .. .. .	12	696	133	841	67
(c) Otherwise, e.g. when visited pri- marily for some other purpose ..	—	5	—	5	—
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections ..	12	816	179	1007	83
IV. No. of properties inspected (in Sec. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ..	2	92	33	127	43
(b) Mice Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ..	—	60	43	103	2
V. No. of infested pro- perties (in Sec. IV) treated by L.A. ..	2	150	75	227	44
VI. Total treatments car- ried out including re-treatments ..	2	150	75	227	44
VII. No. of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e. proofing) ..	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal proceedings ..	—	—	—	—	—
X. No. of "block" control schemes car- ried out .. .. .	—	8	—	—	—



In March of this year a Test Bait of the sewers in Dursley, Cam and Wotton-under-Edge was made and infestations were found at the following points:

In Dursley & Cam Parishes: At bottom of Cam Pitch.

In Wotton-under-Edge Parish: At junction of Bradley Street and Ellerncroft Road.  
In Ellerncroft Road at a point below Little Acre.  
At the junction of High Street and Haw Street.

The necessary treatment was made.

A Test Bait of the old stone drains in the Kingswood Parish was made in October; an infestation was found and treated.

At the end of the year, the following Maintenance Treatment Agreements with Business Firms were in existence:

No.		Contracts Total		
		£.	s.	d.
17	Farms .. .. .	93	0	0
29	Other Business Firms .. .	188	0	0
Total		281	0	0

Approximately every six months a joint meeting takes place between representatives of twelve Local Authorities in Gloucestershire and representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; these Local Authorities comprise what is termed by the Ministry as Workable Area No. 2. The object of these Meetings is to keep up to date with new techniques by hearing papers read and viewing films. Good discussion also takes place and there is a general exchange of ideas and experiences. The Meetings have proved very successful and it is pleasing to record that the two held this year have been at Dursley, both being well attended.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

The recent tendency in connection with the storage of petrol has been for licence holders to alter their installation in order that the storage capacity may be substantially increased; 4 such applications have been received during the year. One application has been received in respect of a new installation. At the end of the year there were 51 installations licensed.

During the period under review several Meetings have taken place between the Petroleum Officers of Rural Districts at the request of the Gloucestershire Rural District Councils' Association with a view to achieving uniformity in the administration of the above Act.

## PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The new Public Convenience at The Chipping, Wotton-under-Edge, was completed early in the year.

All other Public Conveniences have been maintained in a satisfactory condition by the Council's Caretakers during the year.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST

### BOTTLE WASHING

A complaint was received in May concerning a pint beer bottle which contained 'insects.' The bottle was sent to the Laboratory for a report which stated that the bottle contained larvæ of the fruit fly *Drosophila* Sp. and that the eggs are laid in the "empties," the larvæ develop and adhere to the inside of the bottle.

This matter was immediately taken up with the Brewery Company concerned who wrote expressing great concern and informing us that they had completely automatic units in their Bottling Store, the mechanical handling of the bottles ensuring a thorough soaking and internal and external bottle jetting in a strong detergent at regulated heats. They further stated that they had brought in their Consulting Chemist to check thoroughly the machines and bottles for sterility.

### CLUSTER FLIES

During the year some complaints were received from the Slimbridge Parish in connection with cluster flies. They appeared in roof spaces and during sunny weather came out on to the walls of the houses.

Advice was given with reference to the correct use of insecticides of the smoke generator type.

### WHIRLWIND

Early on a Saturday afternoon in August a whirlwind was experienced in the parishes of Cam and Dursley. The path of this "freak" was roughly two miles long but was for the greater part of that distance very narrow and in typical whirlwind fashion it hopped from point to point. The noise in its path was said to be frightening and was described as a combination of thunder and a mighty rushing wind.

Many roofs were badly damaged; some trees were completely uprooted, many other trees were badly damaged, and debris was violently thrown about both on horizontal and vertical planes. The whole affair was accompanied by a very heavy downpour which apparently kept people indoors and luckily no personal injuries occurred.

I am pleased to say that the roof damage caused was promptly and energetically dealt with.

## COMPLAINTS

During the year 490 complaints were received and dealt with by the Public Health Department.

## AGRICULTURE (HEALTH, SAFETY & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

Under the provisions of the above Act a duty is placed upon a Local Authority to carry out the section dealing with the provision of sanitary accommodation for farmworkers and casual workers.

Three agricultural premises were inspected and in one instance it was necessary to ask for the provision of sanitary accommodation.

A considerable amount of work still remains to be done in connection with this Act.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1959

During the year visits to Factories in connection with the Means of Escape in Case of Fire were made together with the County Fire Prevention Officer. However, on the 1st December, 1960, the Gloucestershire County Council became the Fire Authority under the provisions of Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1959, and are now responsible for dealing with the means of escape in case of fire from Factories which was previously the responsibility of this Council.

At the request of the County Council, the copies of all certificates, plans and correspondence in connection with this matter have been sent to the Chief Fire Officer.

Routine visits have also been made to factories during the year in connection with sanitary accommodation and other health provisions. The following form refers:

### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937—1959

#### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No. of Premises	Number of Inspections	Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	5	22	--	--
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	57	31	5	--
(c) Other Premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises) ..	5	13	--	--
TOTAL .. .. .	67	66	5	--



2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme-died	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):						
(a) Insufficient .. ..	—	2	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers) ..	5	2	—	—	—	
TOTAL .. .. .	5	4	—	—	—	

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August list re-quired by Section 110 (1) (c)	Section 110		Section 111		Prosecutions
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu-tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.) 3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. 3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving .. .. . 18	18	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .. .. . 60	60	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .. .. . 84	84	—	—	—	—	—

WATER UNDERTAKING

99% of the area has a piped supply.  
Nature of the water—hard (non-plumbo solvent).  
Treatment of all supplies—Chlorination.  
Average Consumption—daily—for all purposes:

Domestic .. .. .	704,341 gallons
Metered (Industry & Agric.) ..	180,131 gallons
	<hr/> 884,472 gallons <hr/>

An increase continues in the average daily consumption as is shown in the following figures for the past five years:

1956	..	..	..	774,247 gallons
1957	..	..	..	789,786 gallons
1958	..	..	..	793,345 gallons
1959	..	..	..	817,083 gallons
1960	..	..	..	884,472 gallons

### Connections to Water Mains

Parish				No of houses connected	Meter	Total
Dursley	..	..	..	43	4	47
Cam	..	..	..	38	4	42
Slimbridge	..	..	..	3	—	3
Stinchcombe	..	..	..	1	—	1
North Nibley	..	..	..	2	2	4
Wotton-under-Edge	..	..	..	12	2	14
Kingswood	..	..	..	1	1	2
Uley	..	..	..	4	—	4
Nympsfield	..	..	..	1	—	1
				105	13	118

Parish				Estimated Population (Mid-1960)	No. of Properties in Parish	No. of Properties connected with a piped water supply (including Stand-pipe supplies)		Houses supplied by Stand pipes
						Meter	Domestic, etc.	
Cam	..	..	..	4384	1600	79	1502	18
Coaley	..	..	..	671	256	17	200	12
Dursley	..	..	..	4578	1715	86	1599	12
Kingswood	..	..	..	879	333	18	273	17
North Nibley	..	..	..	699	256	46	158	8
Nympsfield	..	..	..	346	96	12	87	4
Slimbridge	..	..	..	843	299	68	227	6
Stinchcombe	..	..	..	426	148	31	102	5
Uley & Owlpen	..	..	..	1192	393	20	285	7
Wotton-under-Edge	..	..	..	3582	1369	49	1246	53
				17600	6465			

Further progress has been made on the Comprehensive Water Supply Schemes by the removal of pumping plant from Millend Pumping Station to Caswell and the commencement of excavations and the sinking of a shaft at Millend to receive a new submersible pump.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS ON SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FROM THE COUNCIL'S SOURCES OF SUPPLY (BEFORE CHLORINATION)

Parts per Million	Top Spring Tyley Bottom, Wotton- u-Edge	Bottom Spring, Tyley Bottom, Wotton- u-Edge	Greenhay Spring Wotton- u-Edge	Frogend Spring, Wotton- u-Edge	Old Pumping Station, Caswell, Dursley	New Pumping Station, Caswell, Dursley
<b>CHEMICAL ANALYSIS</b>						
Total Dissolved Solids	324	313	306	340	417	365
Loss on Ignition	12	12	6	5	14	10
Mineral Matter	312	301	300	335	403	355
Total Hardness	260	220	238	238	330	242
(a) Permanent	59	62	64	46	77	59
(b) Temporary	201	158	174	192	253	183
Chlorine (as Chloride)	12	14	16	10	15	16
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.17	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.11	1.95	3.27	1.65	2.77	1.02
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Copper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	—	—	—	—	—	—
pH	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
<b>BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION</b>						
Probable numbers per 100 ml.						
Coliform bacilli	0	25	8	6	0	0
Bact. coli (type I)	0	25	8	6	0	0
Colony Count Yeastrel Agar						
24 hours at 37°C	5	28	10	17	2	0
72 hours at 22°C.	35	156	77	170	26	63
		Polluted	Polluted	Polluted		
					Bulk Supply Wotton area (After chlorination)	Bulk Supply Dursley Area (After chlorination)
					0	0
					0	0
					1	0
					4	63



# BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CHLORINATED WATER SUPPLIES TO DURSLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Gloucester Corporation Supply (Thornhill's Buildings, Slimbridge)	Dursley R.D.C. Supply (Whiteway Reservoir)	Dursley R.D.C. Supply, (Old Town Public Convenience, Wotton-u-Edge)	Dursley R.D.C. Supply (2 Little Acre, Wotton-u-Edge)	Bristol Waterworks (West Glos. Division) (8 Wickwar Rd. Kingswood)	Dursley R.D.C. Supply (10 Innocks Estate, North Nibley)	Dursley R.D.C. Supply (32 Second Avenue. Dursley)
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## 42 BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Probable numbers per 100 ml.						
Coliform bacilli ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bact. coli (type I) ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colony Count						
Yeastrel Agar						
24 hours at 37°C. ..	8	11	3	2	4	1
72 hours at 22°C. ..		10	10	2	0	1

I would like to thank the Bristol Waterworks Company, West Gloucestershire Division, for a copy of their Analyst's Report on water which is supplied to this District from the **Alderley Pumping Station**:

### Chemical Analysis (Results in parts per million)

Total Solids	..	..	..	435
Colour	..	..	..	Nil
Chlorides as Cl	..	..	..	20.9
Nitrates as N.	..	..	..	2.31
Nitrites as N.	..	..	..	Nil
Saline Ammonia	..	..	..	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	0.012
Permanganate Oxygen	..	..	..	0.11
Total Hardness	..	..	..	337
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	62
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	..	..	..	289
pH	..	..	..	7.1

### Bacteriological Analysis

#### Colonies per ml. growing on Agar

3 days at 20°C.	..	..	..	37
2 days at 37°C.	..	..	..	0.73

#### Most probable number of B. Coli per 100 mls.

Typical	..	..	..	Nil
Presumptive	..	..	..	Nil

I would also like to thank Mr. Goodridge of the Gloucester Corporation for a copy of the Analyst's report on water which is supplied to this District in bulk:

### Chemical Examination (Results in parts per million)

Appearance: Clear but with ferruginous deposit.			
Colour: None		Odour: None	
pH: 7.72.		Total Solid Residue (dried at 180°C.) 482	
Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> : Permanent: 99.		Temporary: 153. Total: 252	
Calcium as CaCO <sub>3</sub> : 191.		Magnesium as CaCO <sub>3</sub> : 61	
Chlorine in Chlorides as Cl.: 96.			
Oxygen absorbed, 3hrs. at 37°C.: 1.38			
Nitrite Nitrogen: 0.011.		Nitrate Nitrogen: 3.55	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen: 0.01.		Albuminoid Nitrogen: 0.13	
Opacity (Turbidity plus Colour): 14.1			
Silica: 1.4.		Phosphate as P <sub>04</sub> : 0.008	
Total Iron as Fe.: 0.29.		Residual Chlorine: 0.11	
Potassium as K.: 5.85.		Sodium as Na: 66.0	

The characteristics of the above sample indicates that it was from the Tewkesbury supply. There has been a considerable "pick-up" of iron in the Cambridge sample—a finding which has been noted on a previous occasion—and there was a rather excessive iron deposit.

### Bacteriological Examination

Number of colonies per ml. on Agar at 37°C. in 48 hours:	6
Presumptive Coliform Organisms	.. .. Absent in 100 ml.
Faecal Coli	.. .. Absent in 100 ml.

# SUMMARY OF VISITS AND NOTICES SERVED DURING 1960

<b>General Sanitation</b>	<b>No. of inspections or visits</b>				
Agricultural Welfare Regulations	..	..	..	..	3
Caravans	..	..	..	..	87
Clean Air	..	..	..	..	34
Drainage and Sewage Disposal	..	..	..	..	596
Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	85
Fireguards Act	..	..	..	..	13
Insect Infestations	..	..	..	..	18
Keeping of Poultry and Animals	..	..	..	..	14
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	77
Mortuary	..	..	..	..	41
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	..	5
Petroleum Act, 1928	..	..	..	..	79
Places of Public Entertainment	..	..	..	..	11
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	30
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	667
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	203
Shops Act, 1950	..	..	..	..	4
Trade Refuse	..	..	..	..	11
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	53
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	108

## HOUSING

### Under Public Health Acts

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	54
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	230

### Under Housing Acts

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	170
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	461

### Overcrowding

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	1
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### Filthy and Verminous Premises

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	5
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	4

<b>Rent Act, 1957</b>	..	..	..	..	8
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<b>Miscellaneous Housing Visits</b>	..	..	..	..	120
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## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	17
Visits re disinfection	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	..	..	..	..	6



MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Inspection of Meat

Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	55
Visits to Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	7
Visits to other Premises	..	..	..	..	..	2

Visits to

Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Fishmongers and Poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Ice-cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Mobile Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	32

Visits in connection with Sampling

Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	7
Milk—Biological	..	..	..	..	..	5
Milk Bottle Rinses	..	..	..	..	..	8
Ice-cream	..	..	..	..	..	6

Miscellaneous Food Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
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Visits in connections with Rodent Control	..	..	..	1094
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NOTICES SERVED

No. of Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	175
No. of Informal Notices complied with			..	..	95
No. of Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	..	47
No. of Statutory Notices complied with			..	..	9

# Stroud Rural District Council

## **Chairman:**

G. W. POWELL, Esq., J.P.

## **Vice-Chairman:**

F. W. STEVENS, Esq.

## **Clerk of the Council:**

Lt. Col. G. E. G. GADSDEN, D.S.O., M.A.

## **Councillors:**

L. J. Arrowsmith, Esq., J.P.

Miss M. P. Barron

W. Brown, Esq.

Mrs. W. B. Brown

T. E. Burrell, Esq.

F. Chapman, Esq.

Mrs. V. M. E. Chapple

H. G. S. Clarke, Esq.

W. Duncan-Young, Esq.

W. England, Esq.

C. D. Fletcher, Esq.

W. S. C. Green, Esq.

J. V. Gwilliam, Esq.

F. W. Harper, Esq.

E. Horsfall, Esq.

W. T. Ireland, Esq.

A. E. Jefferies, Esq.

Mrs. D. M. Judd

H. J. Keene, Esq.

H. W. King, Esq.

Lt. Col. E. G. Lutyens-Humfrey

Dr. G. M. L. Macrae

W. H. Maddocks, Esq.

R. B. Martin, Esq.

Brig. L. W. H. Mathias, D.S.O.

F. H. Moore, Esq.

G. E. Pearce, Esq., M.B.E.

G. W. Powell, Esq.

J. H. Shotter, Esq.

Miss E. Sibly

G. Sollars, Esq.

F. W. Stevens, Esq.

P. R. Symonds, Esq.

J. W. Teed, Esq.

Mrs. K. A. Tincker

C. H. Tully, Esq.

F. G. Tyler, Esq.

F. D. Wood, Esq.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

### **Engineer, Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector:**

H. F. CRITCHLEY, F.F.S., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.INST. P.H.E.

### **Health Inspectors:**

C. G. HOWELL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

F. K. HARROP, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

H. R. ANGUS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### **Building Inspectors:**

W. H. RYAN

C. M. PARTRIDGE

### **Engineering Assistant:**

M. E. FLETCHER

### **Depot Superintendent:**

L. BACKHOUSE

### **Assistant Superintendent:**

F. E. BLOODWORTH

### **Pests Officer:**

S. JONES

### **Clerk/Shorthand Typists:**

Mrs. V. GURR, Mrs. M. JONES, Miss J. REEVES

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,038
Population (1951 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,336
Population (Registrar General 1960)	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,300
Number of occupied dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,219
Rateable value	..	..	..	..	..	..	£305,042 10. 0.
Estimated product of 1d. Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,240

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

				M.	F.	Total
				206	197	403
Legitimate	..	..	..	194	188	382
Illegitimate	..	..	..	12	9	21
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 mid-year Home Population	..	..	..	..	..	14.76
Birth Rate, England & Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	..	..	..	17.1
Comparability Factor for Births	..	..	..	..	..	1.07
Corrected Birth Rate for Stroud R.D.	..	..	..	..	..	15.79
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	5.2%

Still Births

				M.	F.	Total
				3	6	9
Legitimate	..	..	..	3	6	9
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total Live and Still Births	..	..	..	..	..	412
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	..	..	..	..	..	21.8
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births	..	..	..	..	..	19.7



DEATHS

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

				M.	F.	Total
				8	4	12
Legitimate	..	..	..	8	4	12
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—

Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year of age

Male	1 day	Congenital Causes	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Male	3 hours	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Female	2 days	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Female	1 week	Congenital Heart Disease and Mongolism	Gloucester Royal Hospital (Great Western Road)
Female	4 days	Congenital Causes	Stroud Maternity Hospital
Female	7 months	Congenital Heart Disease	Gloucester Royal Hospital
Male	2 weeks	Broncho Pneumonia	St. Martins Hospital, Bath
Male	1 day	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Male	2 days	Congenital Causes	Gloucester Royal Hospital
Male	1 day	Congenital Causes	Gloucester Royal Hospital
Male	2 days	Congenital Causes	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Male	2 months	Virus Pneumonia	Stroud General Hospital

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

				M.	F.	Total
				7	3	10
Legitimate	..	..	..	7	3	10
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age

				M.	F.	Total
				6	2	8
Legitimate	..	..	..	6	2	8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—

**Infant Mortality Rates**

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	..	..	..	29.8
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	..			31.4
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	..			Nil
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in England and Wales per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	21.7
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	..	..	..	24.8
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) England and Wales	..	..	..	..	15.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	..	..	..	..	41.2
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) England and Wales	..	..			32.9

**Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)**

Number of Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.39

**Total Deaths in Stroud Rural District: 335.**

Male Deaths				Female Deaths			
In District	..	88		In District	..	96	
Inward Transfers..		66		Inward Transfers..		85	
		<hr/>				<hr/>	
	Total	154			Total	181	
		<hr/>				<hr/>	
Average Age of all Male Deaths during 1960	..	..	..	67.1	years		
Average Age of all Female Deaths during 1960	..	..	..	69.8	years		
Average Age of all the Deaths in Stroud Rural District during 1960				68.56	years		
Death Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	..	11.5			
Crude Death Rate for Stroud Rural District per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	..	12.27			
Comparability Factor for Deaths	..	..	..	0.89			
Therefore Corrected Death Rate for Stroud Rural District for 1960				10.92			

11 deaths were classified as Outward Transferable Deaths to other districts during the year.

# CAUSES OF DEATHS IN STROUD RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1960

						Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	..	—				—	1	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	.. ..	1				1	1	2
Syphilitic disease	.. ..	—				—	—	—
Diphtheria	.. ..	—				—	—	—
Whooping Cough	.. ..	—				—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	.. ..	—				—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	.. ..	—				—	—	—
Measles	.. ..	—				—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	—				—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	.. ..	7				7	2	9
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	.. ..	4				4	4	8
Malignant neoplasm of Breast	.. ..	—				—	7	7
Malignant neoplasm of Uterus	.. ..	—				—	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	.. ..	23				23	16	39
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	.. ..	—				—	1	1
Diabetes	.. ..	—				—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	.. ..	15				15	27	42
Coronary disease, angina	.. ..	31				31	22	53
Hypertension with Heart Disease	.. ..	5				5	9	14
Other Heart Disease	.. ..	27				27	36	63
Other Circulatory Disease	.. ..	5				5	9	14
Influenza	.. ..	—				—	—	—
Pneumonia	.. ..	8				8	4	12
Bronchitis	.. ..	5				5	3	8
Other diseases of respiratory system	.. ..	1				1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	.. ..	1				1	2	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	.. ..	1				1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	.. ..	—				—	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	.. ..	2				2	—	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	.. ..	—				—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	.. ..	2				2	3	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.. ..	11				11	18	29
Motor vehicle accidents	.. ..	2				2	1	3
All other accidents	.. ..	1				1	6	7
Suicide	.. ..	2				2	—	2
Homicide and operations of war	.. ..	—				—	—	—
						154	181	335

## The Most Common Causes of Death in the District were:-

Heart Diseases	.. ..	91 cases
Cancer	.. ..	69 cases
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	.. ..	42 cases
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	.. ..	29 cases



## DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

Tetbury and District Hospital	..	..	..	3 cases
Stroud General Hospital	..	..	..	25 cases
Frenchay Hospital, Bristol	..	..	..	6 cases
Royal Hospital, Great Western Road, Gloucester				28 cases
Royal Hospital, Southgate Street, Gloucester	..			20 cases
Bayshill Nursing Home	..	..	..	1 case
Gloucester City Maternity Hospital		..	..	5 cases
Horton Road Hospital, Gloucester	..	..	..	3 cases
Standish Hospital	..	..	..	15 cases
Over Hospital, Gloucester	..	..	..	4 cases
Central Middlesex Hospital	..	..	..	1 case
St. Pauls Nursing Home, Gloucester		..	..	3 cases
Cheltenham General Hospital	..	..	..	2 cases
Cashes Green Hospital	..	..	..	2 cases
Salterley Grange Hospital	..	..	..	9 cases
North Devon Infirmary, Barnstaple		..	..	1 case
Ham Green Hospital, Bristol	..	..	..	1 case
Stroud Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	1 case
Barnwood House, Gloucester	..	..	..	3 cases
Holm Hospital, Tewkesbury	..	..	..	1 case
St. Martins Hospital, Bath	..	..	..	1 case
Westbury Hall	..	..	..	1 case
Royal Free Hospital	..	..	..	1 case
Cirencester Memorial Hospital	..	..	..	1 case
Total				138 cases

Therefore 138 of the 335 deaths occurred in hospitals and nursing homes outside the precincts of Stroud Rural District.

This means that 41% of the deaths occurred in hospitals or nursing homes.

## LONGEVITY TABLE

Age group		Males	Females	Total
0— 1 years	.. ..	8	4	12
1— 5 years	.. ..	1	1	2
5— 10 years	.. ..	—	2	2
10— 20 years	.. ..	—	3	3
20— 30 years	.. ..	—	4	4
30— 40 years	.. ..	3	2	5
40— 50 years	.. ..	4	6	10
50— 60 years	.. ..	23	11	34
60— 70 years	.. ..	26	32	58
70— 80 years	.. ..	44	52	96
80— 90 years	.. ..	42	47	89
90—100 years	.. ..	3	17	20
Totals		154	181	335

The oldest age at death was a female of 98 years. It is interesting to observe that again this year 17 old ladies survived to the 90 years old group as compared with only 3 men.

## DEATHS IN MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Month			In the District	Transferable	Total
January	..	..	16	19	35
February	..	..	11	13	24
March	..	..	23	11	34
April	..	..	11	16	27
May	..	..	12	11	23
June	..	..	13	13	26
July	..	..	20	11	31
August	..	..	13	16	29
September	..	..	13	10	23
October	..	..	10	13	23
November	..	..	20	9	29
December	..	..	22	9	31
Totals			184	151	335

The worst months of 1960 for deaths in Stroud Rural District were January, March and December.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS, 1960

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25 years & over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough ..	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Measles .. ..	1	10	7	11	13	57	7	2	—	—	108
Dysentery .. ..	—	1	—	1	1	5	2	—	3	—	13
Pneumonia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	12
											152

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1960 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:-

### No. of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	Total
G.P. ..	159(138)	24(20)	5(5)	1(1)	—	10(5)	—	199(169)
L.A. ..	193(105)	22(6)	6(3)	2(1)	1	7	—	231(115)

### No. of Children who received a re-inforcing dose

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	Total
G.P. ..	—	—	—	1	16(11)	33(9)	5(1)	55(21)
L.A. ..	—	—	—	—	30(1)	294	1	325(1)

**Note :-** Figures in Brackets denote Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough injections included in totals.

### VACCINATION — SMALLPOX

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years & over	Total
Primary ..	217(67)	28(5)	14(5)	11(1)	18	288(78)
Re-Vaccination ..	2	—	2	9	50	63

The figures in brackets are vaccinations given at County Clinics and are included in the totals.

### VACCINATION — WHOOPING COUGH

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	Total
G.P. ..	96(138)	12(20)	4(5)	1(1)	—	3(5)	—	116(169)
L.A. ..	170(105)	6(6)	3(3)	1(1)	—	—	—	180(115)

Figures in brackets denote combined Prophylaxis and are included in totals.

### TUBERCULOSIS

Three deaths from tuberculosis occurred during the year, and there are 204 cases remaining on the Register.

#### Cases on Register

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary .. ..	73	77	150
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	25	29	54
	98	106	204

#### Table showing ages of new cases and in-transfers

Age	New Cases				In-Transfers			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-14 years ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15-24 years ..	—	2	2	2	6	2	—	—
25-44 years ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 years ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

#### Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention to suitable premises

No cases arose during the year calling for action under this Act.



## INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

During the year 98 International Vaccination Certificates were signed by the General Practitioners in this District and were stamped and countersigned by me.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Once again I am indebted to Mr. J. B. Powell, your Deputy Clerk, for providing the following meteorological report:-

### Rainfall in inches during the year

January	..	..	..	4.51	24 days
February	..	..	..	2.52	15 days
March	..	..	..	1.91	11 days
April	..	..	..	1.21	12 days
May	..	..	..	1.54	7 days
June	..	..	..	2.07	15 days
July	..	..	..	3.89	23 days
August	..	..	..	4.62	22 days
September	..	..	..	4.27	17 days
October	..	..	..	5.71	27 days
November	..	..	..	4.26	26 days
December	..	..	..	2.82	19 days

Total: 39.33 inches in 218 days.

Wettest Day: July 13th—1.26 inches.

Wettest Month: October—5.71 inches.

Driest Month: April—1.21 inches.

Hottest Day: June 5th—80°F.

Coldest Night: February 16th—17°F (i.e. 17° air frost).

### Temperatures

			Maximum	Minimum	Mean
January	..	..	43.4	32.9	39.1
February	..	..	44.8	32.1	38.4
March	..	..	49.7	38.3	44.0
April	..	..	55.7	39.8	47.7
May	..	..	63.9	44.7	54.3
June	..	..	70.2	50.7	60.4
July	..	..	77.7	49.9	63.8
August	..	..	65.5	50.0	57.7
September	..	..	61.9	46.2	54.1
October	..	..	55.2	42.6	48.9
November	..	..	48.8	36.5	42.7
December	..	..	43.3	33.1	38.2

Mean of maximum for year—56.7.

Mean of minimum for year—41.4.

Mean of temperature for year—49.1.

## REPORT OF SURVEYOR & CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Seventh Annual Report on the work carried out by the Department.

No changes have occurred, I am glad to say, in the office technical staff. Such continuity of staff is a very great help in ensuring the proper discharge of the varied duties. On the Clerical side, Mrs. Reader left early in the year and Miss Couldrey married and left in December. Both gave excellent and willing service for some six years and I was very sorry to lose them. They have been replaced by Mrs. Gurr and Mrs. Jones, who have settled down well and are working satisfactorily.

The sudden death of Mr. G. Gardiner, Depot Superintendent, early in the year was a great shock. He had supervised the Depot and manual staff very efficiently for some twelve years. Mr. Backhouse, his Assistant, has taken over and Mr. Bloodworth, from Swindon, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent.

The recruitment and retention of satisfactory manual staff continues to be a great problem, as, generally, the wage rates we can offer are lower than those in other industries.

Building activity has continued at a high level, 132 houses being completed. Extensive development seems likely and planning permission has been granted for some 2,000 additional private enterprise houses.

Considerable time has been devoted to Petroleum Installations. Several meetings of Petroleum Officers in Gloucestershire have been held with the object of standardizing procedure, under the Home Office Model Code. Recommendations made will, it is hoped, be adopted by all District Councils.

The first programme to deal with unfit houses, covering five years, has been completed. A further programme to deal with 400 more houses over eight years has been submitted to and approved by the Minister.

During 1960 seventy-six houses were the subject of action. The building of new houses must go hand in hand with this task and I am grateful for the help and co-operation I have received from the Council, the Clerk and other Officers.

Ninety-six Improvement Grants were made during the year bringing the total number authorised to 364.

The Chalford Sewerage Scheme has made good progress and about 75% of the work had been completed by the end of the year. Extensions are needed to the main works at Stanley Downton and consideration will soon have to be given to the smaller works at Painswick and Minchinhampton.

The new Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, has necessitated a complete survey of all caravans in the district. Full details of the extensive work carried out will be found later in the Report.

All Hairdressing and Barbers' shops are now required to be registered under the Gloucestershire County Act. There are fifteen such establishments in the district.

Much work has been done in the Control of Food and Food premises. Three prosecutions have been taken in respect of unfit or unsound food. I am glad to record the co-operation of the Brewery Companies in bringing their premises up to a modern standard. All licensed premises have been surveyed and a five-year plan covering all their properties has been agreed and is well in hand.

1960 has been a busy year and has passed very quickly.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and all members of the Council for their help and support.

I also acknowledge the assistance and co-operation I have received from the Clerk, Medical Officer of Health and other Officers.

Finally, I again record my appreciation of the hard and willing work done by the members of my department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. F. CRITCHLEY,

*Engineer, Surveyor & Health Inspector.*

Council Chambers,  
John Street,  
Stroud,  
Glos.

February, 1961.



# WATER SUPPLY

Routine samples of mains water supply obtained during the year proved satisfactory. There were relatively few complaints from the public during 1960, and the number of samples taken from private supplies amounted to 36. Of those, 25 were found to be polluted in varying degrees for human consumption.

A number of these properties installed mains water and the remainder are receiving attention with a view to improving the existing supply.

Wycliffe College swimming bath water was sampled on four occasions during the summer months and from the Bacteriologist's point of view the standard is satisfactory.

## REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND MANAGER STROUD DISTRICT WATER BOARD

The following information has been very kindly supplied, by Mr. A. N. Peters, Engineer and Manager:-

### Supply

The supply in the Rural Area was maintained in a satisfactory state throughout the year. At the commencement of the year it appeared that we might be in for another dry summer but the weather broke in mid-June and from then to the end of the year the rainfall for each month was well over average. The rainfall recorded at the pumping station at Chalford for the year was 44.37 inches compared with the average rainfall of 32.03 inches.

### Quality of Water

The Analyst's report on samples of water before and after Chlorination taken during the year are as follows:-

Description of Samples	No. of Samples	B. Coli. per 100 mls (Non faecal)			
		0	1	2	5
Untreated water .. .. .	6	1	3	1	1
Water as supplied to consumer ..	48	48	—	—	—

### Main Laying

During the year a considerable programme of laying new mains to replace existing small size pipes was carried out. The areas affected were Burleigh, Well Hill and Chapel Lane in Minchinhampton, and Stamages Lane, Kemps Lane and Kingsmill Lane in Painswick. When the mains were complete the existing services were transferred from the old pipes.

## **Painswick Reservoir**

Trouble has been experienced for a number of years with contamination of the water in the Painswick Reservoir from falling leaves and insects, etc. The Board decided to cover this Reservoir and the contract for the work was let in April. Good progress was made and the work completed and the Reservoir in use by November.

## **Properties served with Mains Water**

The number of properties served with the Board's water in the Stroud Rural District is 9,100.

## **EMPTYING OF SEPTIC TANKS**

The service of emptying septic tanks has continued throughout the year without difficulties. I would mention, however, that this appears to be the first year that the demand for this work has shown any signs of falling off. Requests for the vehicle, even allowing for the normal decline, during the winter months, have not been nearly so numerous. It is, perhaps, too early to draw any real conclusions, but it is hoped after the completion of the new sewer to Chalford and a continuing steady progress in connections to sewers by private house owners, the need for this service will gradually diminish.

Adjoining districts have continued to require our service on the normal payment basis, although, of course, within the Stroud Rural Area tanks of rateable properties are emptied free of charge once every six months.

## **SEWERAGE**

A scheme for sewerage the hamlet of Westrip was approved and completed during the year adding a further 618 yards of sewer and 15 manholes to the total for the parish of Randwick.

Another extension to the sewer at Houndscroft, Rodborough, was carried out during the year and the whole of the seven properties for which it was laid have connected. This extension added 160 yards and 4 manholes to the total for the parish.

The work of constructing sewers to serve part of the village of Chalford and the extension of the main trunk from Brimscombe Station to Valley Corner was commenced in January and by the end of the year approximately 75% of the scheme had been completed. The completed sections included the whole of the main extension and High Street and Rack Hill areas of the internal sewers. It is hoped to complete this contract within the contract period, which ends in August, 1961, and within the contract price of £169,000. Several small extensions to this scheme are to be carried out and a larger extension for the purpose of opening up

some 100 acres of building land in the Old Neighbouring district is expected to take place during 1961. Enquiries have already been received in respect of 98 acres, as well as for land at Chalford Hill, for the erection of approximately fifty houses and the major part of these areas will be served by the sewers to be constructed. The following table shows the present position with regard to sewers in the area:-

**Internal**

Parish	Sewers	Total Manholes	S.O.s.	Grit Pits	Pumping Stations	S.D. Works
Bisley .. ..	14,693	114	2	—	—	—
Chalford .. ..	6,092	51	2	—	—	1
Horsley .. ..	532	4	—	—	—	1
King's Stanley .. ..	35,491	171	3	—	—	—
Leonard Stanley .. ..	11,814	55	1	—	—	—
Minchinhampton .. ..	25,116	131	1	—	—	1
Painswick .. ..	20,210	59	—	1	—	1
Randwick .. ..	14,089	82	1	—	—	—
Rodborough .. ..	25,580	147	2	1	—	—
Stonehouse .. ..	48,073	170	4	—	3	—
Thrupp .. ..	33,425	170	1	—	—	—
Whiteshill .. ..	21,056	142	5	—	—	—
Woodchester .. ..	16,267	77	—	2	—	—

**Main Sewers**

Nailsworth Vale ..	15,041	34	—	4	—	—
Toadsmoor Valley ..	16,831	91	—	—	—	—
Whiteshill Main ..	4,951	25	—	—	—	—
	309,261 ft.	1,523	22	8	3	4

- (a) Pumping Stations — (These figures do not include pumping mains) Inspection and maintenance twice weekly.
- (b) Storm Water Overflows Inspection and maintenance once monthly.
- (c) All manholes — Inspection and maintenance once yearly.
- (d) Grit chambers — Emptied as necessary.

The excessive amount of storm water entering particularly the older sewers has caused much concern. In heavy rainfall the main trunk sewer at Stonehouse and Leonard Stanley becomes surcharged with the result that the sewage passing down the branch sewers is held up.

The usual method of dealing with excess storm water is by specially constructed manholes which discharge more than six times the normal dry weather flow to the nearest stream or water-course. Twenty-two of these overflows are provided on the rural sewers and generally all the post war systems are satisfactory.

The Old Nailsworth Valley Sewer is a great problem as the sewer level is below that of the river, thus preventing adequate overflows being installed. The whole problem is being actively considered by the Joint Sewerage Committee.



## STROUD AND DISTRICT JOINT SEWERAGE WORKS

Mr. Boothman, Manager of the Works, has kindly supplied the following report:-

The Stroud and District Joint Sewage Works deals with the sewage and trade wastes from the Urban Districts of Stroud and Nailsworth and a greater part of the Rural District.

The sewage works was designed to treat a dry weather flow of 1.0 million/galls./day from a population of 40,000.

It is a modern scheme designed on the Biological percolating filter system incorporating "Alternating Double Filtration" and Recirculating principles, together with mechanical sludging of the sedimentation tanks, heated sludge digestion with gas collection and automatically operated pumping plant and machinery.

The works was brought into operation in January, 1951, and from the start was overloaded.

There has been a steady increase in the dry weather flow over the years and at present the flow has reached 2.6 million/galls./day.

Over 1.0 million/galls./day is recorded as Infiltration and this is considered to be a high figure, possibly due to long lengths of old sewers throughout the districts. The question of infiltration and storm overflows is being investigated as a means of relief on certain overloaded sewers.

The Ministry has given approval to a scheme of extensions prepared by the Joint Committees' Consulting Engineers, W. H. Bateman and Partners of Batheaston, Bath, to bring the capacity of the works up to a dry weather flow of 3,000,000 galls./day, with complete treatment of 6,000,000 galls./day in storm periods. Storm water tanks will be provided on a normal basis.

It is anticipated that the scheme of extensions will commence in the near future and will consist mainly as follows:-

Suction dredger	No. 1.
Circular mechanically sludged sedimentation tanks	No. 2.
Circular mechanically sludged humus tanks	No. 2.
Circular percolating filters	No. 9.
Sludge drying beds (one covered)	No. 3.
Together with increased pumping capacity.	

The question of composting or pulverisation is still being considered as a means of conditioning the sludge in order to help its ultimate disposal as an Organic soil conditioner.

The quality of the final effluent does not comply with requirements of the Severn River Board.

The sewage works has operated satisfactorily over the past year and the purification from crude sewage to final effluent is 84%.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE

The same collection schedules have been maintained with the same fleet of vehicles. 132 new houses built during the year have been added, as necessary, to the appropriate day's collections. During the year a new Dennis Rear-Loading vehicle was placed on order and it is hoped delivery will be made in about June, 1961. This will be mainly a spare vehicle and will eventually replace the existing Ford spare vehicle now almost ten years old. The original Dennis Refuse Vehicles are nearly eight years old and are still giving excellent service. The large capacity of the vehicles now operated is helping greatly to accommodate the greater volume of refuse to be collected.

The men employed work well and whilst complaints are few, I have been pleased to receive a number of letters of appreciation from ratepayers.

The following table shows the vehicles and men engaged on collection of refuse:-

No.	Make of Vehicle	Type	Capacity	Engine	Men employed
1	Dennis	Rear loader	22 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Driver 2 Loaders
2	Dennis	Rear loader	22 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Driver 2 Loaders
3	Dennis	Rear loader	15 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Driver 1 Loader
4	Dennis	Rear loader	10 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Driver 1 Loader
5	Dennis	Rear loader	6 cu.yds.	Diesel	1 Driver 1 Loader
6	Ford	Side loader	10 cu.yds.	Petrol	Spare vehicle 1 Driver 1 Loader as required

During 1960 the Council authorized a special collection from householders having large bulky items of unwanted junk for disposal. It was felt this would assist householders and help to keep the countryside tidier. There is no doubt this additional service was greatly appreciated and in the first six months over sixty loads were collected. Occasional requests are still received mainly when houses are being vacated.

Salvage receipts showed a gratifying increase over 1959, the actual figures being £2,941 as compared with £1,886. Details are as follows:-

	Weight			Value		
	Tns.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste paper .. ..	283	15	1	2,154	0	9
Rags and ferrous metals ..	67	14	0	476	19	3
Non-ferrous metals ..	3	9	0	310	0	3
Totals	354	18	1	2,941	0	3

Disposal of refuse continued at the Crane Quarry, Minchinhampton, until August. All tipping operations were then transferred to the new tip at Gannicox, Cainscross Road, Stroud. The careful preparations for tipping included the following:-

- (a) complete 8-ft. high fence around whole site, with entrance and exit gates.
- (b) prefabricated storage and baling building.
- (c) access roads.
- (d) additional equipment, including haulage lorry, diesel dumper and metal baling press.

Tipping is being carried out in shallow layers and all refuse has been covered with soil or other suitable material at the end of each day. Daily inspections for evidence of rat infestation have been made but only one rat has so far been found and destroyed. Daily sprayings to kill flies have been made during the summer. A special deodorant chemical to reduce smell has been used successfully. All lorries are required to wash off their wheels before leaving the site.

All these precautions are, of course, costing money, but I feel it has been shown that tipping of refuse, when properly controlled, does not produce any undue nuisance, even when the site is surrounded by houses.

## BUILDING OF NEW COUNCIL AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE HOUSES

During 1960, 72 Private Houses and 60 Council Houses were completed, a combined total of 132 dwellings. At the end of the year 111 Private Houses and 92 Council Houses were under construction.

## PLANS DEPOSITED FOR APPROVAL UNDER PLANNING & PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of plans deposited during 1960 under Public Health Acts was 789, an average of almost 66 per month. This figure is very similar to 780 plans deposited during 1959, showing an increase of only nine, and this year appears to be the first time that such similarity in numbers has occurred.

It is, of course, too early to draw any conclusions as to whether this may indicate a stabilising figure for the future.

## STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

At the request of the Gloucestershire Branch of the Rural District Councils' Association, several meetings of Gloucestershire Petroleum Officers were held to consider means of achieving uniformity of administration throughout the County.

Detailed recommendations were submitted by the Petroleum Officers and it is hoped these will, in due course, be adopted by all District Councils.

The new standardized procedure has been adopted in this district and all installations have been inspected. Necessary works and alterations have been notified to licence holders.



## HOUSING

During the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government asked Local Authorities for a revised slum clearance programme. It was previously estimated that there were 400 unfit houses remaining and the Council decided to deal with these at an estimated rate of fifty per year over the next eight years. The Minister approved this programme.

Clearance Areas Nos. 21 to 27 were declared during 1960. These involved a total of twenty-four houses. The sites of two clearance areas were acquired by agreement and negotiations for the purchase of others are being pursued.

Fifty-two individual unfit houses were represented under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, nineteen demolition orders and twenty-nine closing orders were made. Four undertakings were accepted.

Forty-one Discretionary Grants were authorized during 1960. This was only slightly less than in 1959 and brought the total number of grants authorized since 1949 to 309. The Standard Grant Scheme has gathered considerable momentum and many enquiries are now being received. During the year fifty-five Standard Grants were authorized.

Only two applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957 were received. Three Certificates issued in earlier years were cancelled on completion of the necessary repairs.

So far neither the Rent Act, 1957 nor the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 seem to have stimulated repairs or improvements to rented property on any significant scale.

Slum Clearance work presents many problems and the co-operation of Councillors and other Officers is of great help and much appreciated.

The following table shows the number of visits made to houses for various purposes during the year:-

Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	175
Re-inspections following above				..	..	234
Visits re Discretionary Grants	..			..	..	91
Re-visits re Discretionary Grants				..	..	108
Visits re Standard Grants	..			..	..	103
Re-visits re Standard Grants	..			..	..	42
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair				..	..	8
						<hr/> 761 <hr/>

### Housing Management

Mr. E. Russell, the Housing Manager, has kindly supplied the following comments on the work of his Department during the year:-

During 1960 the Council continued to make steady progress in the provision of new homes. Sixty properties were completed and occupied during the year and this together with transfers and exchanges means that we were able to house One Hundred families from our General Needs list and Fifty-eight from Slum Clearance properties.

At the close of the year ninety-two dwellings were in the course of construction and lay-out plans had been approved for a further sixty-nine.

In all this development, close attention has been paid to the particular needs of housing accommodation for old people and the building of a higher proportion of bungalows and ground floor flats has been an essential part of our building programme, but this proportion must be increased even more.

The year saw the commencement of the modernization of our older type houses. This consists of a proper electrical system being provided to each house and the provision of hot water. The scheme will be extended further during the coming year and ought to be completed within three years.

In October we accepted a Refugee Family from Germany and it is pleasing to record that the family have settled in well, that the health of the family has materially improved and both husband and wife are settled in employment.

## CARAVANS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 brought into force from the 29th August, a new licensing system for caravans with a view to controlling the location of caravan sites and improving conditions by requiring good standards of lay-out, equipment and maintenance. The Act also increased the number of exemptions from licensing for short term campers.

Site Licences must be issued by Local Authorities if the Planning Authorities have granted planning permission and the licences will impose conditions to secure that sites are properly laid out, equipped and maintained.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has specified Model Standards to which Local Authorities must have regard when framing their own conditions. Consultations were held amongst the officers of the four other neighbouring Authorities and a fairly general standard was agreed by all of them. The recommended standards were adopted by this Council in December, 1960.

The new Act has made considerable additional work for this department as it was obvious that a complete survey of all the existing caravans known in the district was required.



Explanatory pamphlets and the necessary application forms were sent to all persons holding current licences under the Public Health Act, 1936. The existing register indicated that there were 78 such licences. By the end of the year the following figures emerged from the survey:-

1. Number of existing caravanners exempted under the new Caravan Act .. .. .	11
2. Number of removals or withdrawals of application .. ..	8
3. Number of licences to be dealt with .. .. .	59
	<hr/>
	78
	<hr/>

The second table shows the position on the 31st December, 1960:-

1. Number of applications actually received .. .. .	35
2. Number of caravanners still to be dealt with .. .. .	24
	<hr/>
	59
	<hr/>

The 35 applications received are broken down as follows:-

1. Number of licences approved .. .. .	10
2. Number of applications refused planning consent .. ..	3
3. Number of applications awaiting the Planning and Local Authority's decision .. .. .	22

In conclusion it can be said that 1961 will be a year of considerable change with regard to caravan sites in general, and conditions found upon them. Many visits and re-inspections will be required to bring the sites up to the new standard, and consultations between site owners and the Inspector will become frequent to discuss the legal and practical implications.

The Local Authority are empowered if they consider it necessary to provide their own caravan site, but it is not anticipated at this stage that there will be any undue hardship caused throughout the district. Under the present circumstances the cost of providing such a site would be high and no action on these lines is, therefore, contemplated at present.

## FACTORIES

The provisions as to health contained in the Factories Act, 1937 are generally being complied with throughout the district, and little formal action has been necessary.

On the 1st December, 1960, the Factories Act, 1959 came in to operation and under Section Nine the Gloucestershire County Council became the Fire Authority for the district and assumed the administration of Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, dealing with Means of Escape in case of Fire.



Previously this part of the Act was under the control of the local authority and much progress has been made in this in past years ensuring that factories had the necessary up-to-date Fire Certificates.

At the request of the County Council all the Certificates and relevant files held by this department have been forwarded to them.

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Steady progress has been maintained with a number of factories who have been prone to cause atmospheric pollution from time to time. A large firm at King's Stanley installed at considerable cost a Hodgkinson Low Ram Mechanical Stoker after having received notice from this department of a contravention of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Smoke observations taken since the installation of this plant have shown no smoke worth recording on the Ringelmann chart.

Some difficulties have been experienced with a Brick Works in the Stonehouse area. Part of the smoke nuisance was caused by a neighbouring firm from Gloucester using old intermittent kilns for the annealing of metal castings. Reports were made to the Public Health Committee and in December the Company finally discontinued operating in this district.

New problems with the Brick Works were anticipated when they intimated that they intended manufacturing special brindle bricks, the very process of which encouraged smoke. At the end of the year, however, some re-organization in the Company became apparent and at the present time their future plans are not known.

No applications were received under Sub-Section 2 or Section 3 of the Act.

## RAG FLOCK

Five factories are still registered under Section two of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951. Five factories are also licensed under Sections 6/7 of the Act and all hold a B.S.I. Licence under the Certification Mark Scheme.

Nine samples were taken from the licensed premises during the course of the year and in all cases the Analyst certified that the samples complied with the various standards laid down in the 1951 Act.

## HAIRDRESSERS & BARBERS' SHOPS

The Council declared the 1st March, 1960 as the Appointed Day from which Section 166 of the Gloucestershire County Council Act, 1956 would have effect in their area.

This Section requires every person carrying on the business of hairdressing or barbers' shops on any premises to be registered. The Council also made Byelaws dealing with standards of cleanliness of premises and persons.

All known hairdressers in the district were notified of the new requirements and fifteen applications were received for registration during the year. An average of two visits were necessary to each applicant's premises and in this connection a total of 31 visits were made.

First impressions of this type of business throughout the district have been good, with the possible exception of methods of care in sterilization of instruments and equipment. Some advice and guidance was given by the Public Health Inspector on this subject.

## CONTROL OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

All types of food premises have received many visits during the year in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations. These premises now have the necessary facilities such as hot and cold water, wash-hand basins, sinks and many modern fittings in the way of storage units, but in some instances they are not being kept in a satisfactory condition from the point of view of cleanliness. Wash-hand basins are not infrequently misused. Certain traders and food handlers always appear to be in a muddle, which in itself encourages dirty and unhygienic conditions. In such cases the Inspector is invariably told that he has unfortunately chosen a busy time for his visit and if only he had called a little later in the day everything would have been cleaned up and spick and span.

Frequent inspections, with persistent emphasis on system and method, are the best hope of convincing these food traders that cleanliness is good business. Having obtained the equipment, we now have to persuade some people to use it properly.

Particular attention has been paid to bakehouses and several notices have been served requiring cleansing and improvement. Two companies have intimated their intentions to rebuild their bakehouses and plans appear to be in hand for 1961.

The Food Hygiene Regulations themselves have, like so much other legislation during the year, been consolidated and amended and are now known as the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. The amendments generally are of a minor nature in so far as they affect this authority.

A number of complaints regarding extraneous matter in foodstuffs were received and in three cases the Council authorized proceedings to be taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale to the public of:-

Contaminated liquorice allsorts.

A loaf of bread containing a match-stick.

A mouldy pork pie.

The cases were proved and fines were imposed in two instances and in the third case the magistrate decided that a conditional discharge together with the payment of costs, would be appropriate.



## Licensed Premises

Last year's report on licensed premises concluded with the hope that a general meeting between the Public Health Inspectors of adjoining districts would be held early in 1960 to formulate a policy of action and an agreed standard for licensed premises.

That meeting was, in fact, held in February, and was very successful in that a standard of hygiene and sanitation was adopted. A further meeting then took place to which the Directors and Technical Representatives of the Brewery Companies were invited. After some considerable discussion at which the local authorities presented a united front, the Directors of the Breweries gave an undertaking that they would carry out a complete survey and effect the necessary modernization and improvement to all their properties in a five year plan. Having regard to the number of houses involved in such a large area, this undertaking was accepted.

Later in the year the Brewery Company's Architects requested a third meeting with the officers of this Department and I am very pleased to be able to report that at that meeting they gave us detailed information and a time-table of the work they intend carrying out in those five years.

At the end of 1960 work was in progress at five public houses and orders had been placed with builders for several others.

## DAIRIES AND MILK RETAILERS

Fifteen premises were registered as dairies, eleven T.T. Licences and seven Pasteurised Milk Licences were issued during the year to dealers. These figures are identical to the previous year.

Sixteen Supplementary Licences were granted to dairymen from other districts to retail milk in the rural area. No difficulties were experienced during the year and samples proved on the whole to be very satisfactory.

From the 1st October, 1960 the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960 came into operation to replace and consolidate with some amendments the previous Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949-54.

The principal changes which affect this authority are set out below in a simplified form:-

- (a) Milk dealers' Licences, except for a few kinds which will be granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, will be granted by the Food and Drugs Authority. The Food and Drugs Authority for this area is the Gloucestershire County Council which means that we shall no longer be responsible for issuing any Dealers' Licences.
- (b) Dealers' Licences will permit sales outside as well as inside the area of the licensing authority, and Supplementary Milk Licences are, therefore, to be discontinued.
- (c) The period for which a Dealers' Licence will be granted is extended from one year to five years.
- (d) A licence holder is no longer required to allow samples of milk to be taken free of charge.



- (e) A new test called the Clot-on-Boiling Test has been introduced for Tuberculin tested milk. The conditions of the Methylene Blue test for Tuberculin Tested milk and Pasteurised milk are modified and a different Phosphatase test for Pasteurised milk has been prescribed.

There are, of course, a number of other changes, but (a), (b) and (c) above are those which particularly affect this Council from the 1st January, 1961.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF MILK

A total of 66 samples of milk were taken during the year in the proportions shown in the following table:-

Number of Tuberculin Tested Samples taken	.. .. .	41
Number of Tuberculin Tested Samples satisfactory	.. .. .	39
Number of Tuberculin Tested Samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test	.. .. .	2
Number of Pasteurised samples taken	.. .. .	23
Number of Pasteurised Samples satisfactory	.. .. .	23
Number of Pasteurised Samples which failed the Phosphatase Test	.. .. .	Nil
Number of Samples taken for biological purposes	.. .. .	2
Number of Samples in which no Tubercle bacilli and Br. abortus were found	.. .. .	2

It will be noted that of a total of 66 samples only two were not satisfactory during the whole year. It would appear, therefore, that since this district became a Designated Area the problems associated with a clean and safe supply of milk to the public have been virtually overcome.

With some satisfaction, therefore, we can hand over the sampling of milk in 1961 to the Gloucestershire County Council as required by the new regulations. It is now a question of keeping an already good supply up to standard.

## ICE CREAM

Three premises are still registered for the manufacture of ice cream and 97 premises are registered for the sale of this product.

One manufacturer bought at considerable expense a vehicle involving a new technique in the preparation and sale of ice cream. The product known as "Mr. Softee" and very simply consists of adding a measured quantity of a specially prepared mix to the apparatus in the vehicle where it is prepared and kept at the correct temperature ready for sale. Delivery is effected by means of a hand-operated valve supplying the exact quantity required directly into a biscuit cone and is, therefore, untouched by hand. The vehicle and all its equipment is well constructed, no difficulties have been experienced during the time it has been in operation and the product appears to be very popular with the public.

Throughout the year 28 samples of ice cream and eight samples of iced lollies were taken which compares respectively with thirty-five and seven taken in 1959.

The results are shown overleaf from which it will be noted that without exception every ice cream sample fell within grade one. This is the first year that I can record such results and it is a clear indication that the ice cream trade are now producing a very safe

product from the bacteriological point of view, and as the majority of the ice cream intended for retail sales in this area is pre-packed, there should be little danger at the final stage of sale. This year results have been most encouraging but there should be no room for complacency concerning such a potentially dangerous product and I am of the opinion that sampling should be continued at frequent intervals.

Grade I	..	..	..	..	..	28
Grade II	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Grade III	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Grade IV	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Iced lollies	..	..	..	..	..	8 Satisfactory Class One

### LABORATORY FACILITIES USED

Every assistance has continued to be given by the staff in the bacteriological departments and in the department of Mr. Whittle, the Public Analyst at Bristol, where samples of milk, ice cream and water are taken for examination.

Pathological specimens in connection with cases of Sonne dysentery were also sent to Bristol and I should like to record the efficient and prompt help received from Dr. H. R. Cayton, Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

**TABLE 1**  
**Summary of Visits and Inspections under the Public Health and allied Acts**

Water supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Water sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Swimming pools	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Water courses	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Stables and piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Filthy and verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Disinfestations	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Refuse collection	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Refuse disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Rodent control	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sewage disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Connections to sewer	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
Sanitary fittings	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Public conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
General complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Caravans and tents	..	..	..	..	..	..	262
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Pathological sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Disinfections	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Rag Flock	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Atmospheric pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Smoke observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

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TABLE II

**General Nuisances**

The following Table summarises the action taken under the Public Health Acts, Byelaws and other enactments:-

Number of Informal Notices served .. .. .	30
Number of Informal Notices complied with .. .. .	25
Number of Statutory Notices served .. .. .	3
Number of Statutory Notices complied with .. .. .	3
	<hr/>
	61
	<hr/>

TABLE III

**FACTORIES ACT 1937 to 1959****Part I of the Act**1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

	No. on register	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	12	4	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	102	93	4	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises) .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	114	97	4	Nil

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

PARTICULARS		Number of cases in which defects were found				
		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	..	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2.)	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)		1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)						
(a) Insufficient	.. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	..	2	2	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	.. ..	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		6	6	Nil	1	Nil



**Part VIII of the Act**  
**OUTWORK (Section 110)**

Nature of work	No. of o/workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists
Wearing Apparel (Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing) .. ..	17	Nil	Nil
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc. ..	18	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.

**TABLE IV**

The various food premises in the district are set out in the following table together with the number of visits made to each of them:-

**1. Food Premises Registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955/57**

(a) Number of ice cream premises registered .. ..	97
Number of registrations during 1960 .. ..	8
Number of inspections .. ..	55
(b) Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages and preserved food, etc. ..	27
Number of inspections .. ..	61
(c) <b>Dairies :</b>	
Number of premises on register .. ..	12
Number of inspections .. ..	17

**2. Gloucestershire County Council Act, 1956—Section 154**

(a) Number of food storage premises registered .. ..	5
Number of registrations during 1960 .. ..	Nil
(b) Number of Hawkers of Food registered .. ..	12
Number of registrations during 1960 .. ..	1
Number of mobile shops and stalls operated by registered Hawkers .. ..	23
Number of inspections .. ..	33

**3. Unregistered Premises**

	No. in Area	No. of Visits
Butchers .. ..	23	40
Fishmongers and Poulterers .. ..	7	7
Grocers .. ..	105	76
Greengrocers and fruiterers .. ..	18	10
Bakehouses and Flour Confectioners .. ..	12	36
Licensed Premises .. ..	107	114
Hotels and Restaurants .. ..	13	11
Canteens .. ..	8	29
Places of Entertainment .. ..	15	29
Food manufacturing premises .. ..	1	3
Sugar confectioners .. ..	58	17
	<b>367</b>	<b>372</b>

#### 4. General Visits

Inspection of food	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Food or Drug samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous visits	.	..	..	..	..	..	50

TABLE V

#### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The following Table gives a summary of contraventions found and remedied during the year:-

Repairs and Improvements	..	..	..	..	..	33
Limewashed or cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	20
Improvements to equipment, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	24
Improvements to sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inadequate hot and cold water supplies	..	..	..	..	..	9
Lack of or defective wash hand basins, towels, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	10
Lack of First Aid materials	..	..	..	..	..	11
Lack of clothing accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lack of, or defective sinks, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2
Insufficient lighting or ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lack of proper temperature control	..	..	..	..	..	2
Improvements to stores	..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL						121

TABLE VI

#### Milk and Dairies

Visits to dairies and milk distributors	..	..	..	..	50
---	----	----	----	----	----

#### Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949/1960

#### Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949/1960

Number of dealers licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk	..	..	7
Number of dealers licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	11
Number of supplementary licences issued	..	..	16

TABLE VII

#### Table of Food Condemned during 1960

#### Canned Foods

Meat	..	..	..	..	..	6 tins
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	10 tins
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	27 tins
Soups	..	..	..	..	..	3 tins
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	4 tins
Milk	..	..	..	..	..	5 tins
Beverages	..	..	..	..	..	6 tins

#### Miscellaneous

Fry's Crunchy Bars	..	..	..	..	6 bars
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# Thornbury Rural District Council

## **Chairman:**

J. H. COOKE, Esq., M.B.E., J.P.

## **Vice-Chairman:**

Rev. W. A. PEEL (to 26.5.60)

H. R. STEPHENS, Esq., M.B.E. (from 27.5.60)

## **Councillors:**

C. Allen, Esq.	R. H. Harford, Esq.
E. Allen, Esq.	R. E. Iles, Esq., J.P.
R. G. Allen, Esq.	G. James, Esq.
J. E. Barbour, Esq.	M. B. Jordon, Esq.
A. Blair, Esq. (from 31.3.60)	J. W. Lee, Esq.
L. W. Bosisto, Esq.	F. W. Lewis, Esq.
A. W. Boyt, Esq.	R. H. Morgan, Esq.
R. Bromley, Esq.	Mrs. W. M. Pearce
Rev. W. F. Burlton	F. W. Perry, Esq.
J. Chadwick, Esq.	S. G. Shepherd, Esq., J.P.
J. Clutterbuck, Esq., J.P.	J. Spratt, Esq., J.P.
A. T. Coles, Esq.	R. C. B. Stride, Esq.
S. F. Daldry, Esq.	R. B. Templeton, Esq. (to 29.1.60)
W. Fowler, Esq.	H. Tyler, Esq.
A. A. Green, Esq.	Mrs. W. L. Ward
R. J. Gwinnell, Esq.	Mrs. P. J. O. Wells
Mrs. M. Haddrell	J. Whelpton, Esq.
	D. J. Winstone, Esq.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF**

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

### **Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:**

R. HUNTINGTON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### **Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:**

F. RUMMENS, M.A.P.H.I.

### **Additional Public Health Inspectors:**

G. E. BROWN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., O.N.C. (BLG.)

O. B. DOWNING, CERT. S.I.B., 1ST L.C.G.

Articled Pupil — R. J. HILL

### **Assistant to Chief Public Health Inspector:**

J. T. OVENS

### **Deputy Building Surveyor:**

J. D. TURNER, AFF. I. MUN.E., A.R.S.H.

### **Assistant to Building Surveyor:**

D. J. WOODWARD, M.A.P.H.I., AFF. I. MUN.E. H.N.C. (BLDG.)

### **Rodent Officer:**

G. MILTON

### **Senior Clerk: J. W. A. MOSS**

**Clerk: Mrs. P. GOULD**

**Draughtsman: B. FENN (Comm. 1.2.60)**



PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

No important change has taken place in the nature of the chief trades carried out in the District. They are:

- 1. Agriculture and Allied Trades.
- 2. Sharpness Docks and Shipbuilding.
- 3. Quarrying.
- 4. Building of Caravans.
- 5. Brick and Tile Manufacture.
- 6. Braid and Loom Elastic Smallwares.
- 7. Salmon Fisheries.
- 8. Flour Mills.
- 9. Baking.
- 10. Aircraft Engineering.
- 11. Nuclear Power Station.

STATISTICS

Area of District (Acres)	..	..	..	..	61,337
Population	..	..	..	..	27,940
Number of inhabited properties	..	..	..	..	8,786
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	£314,317
Product of 1d. Rate	..	..	..	..	£1,300
Percentage of Council Houses	..	..	..	..	18.3
Percentage of population served by mains water	..	..	..	..	90.9
Percentage of population served by modern sewers	..	..	..	..	59.6
Number of inhabitants per property	..	..	..	..	3.17

POPULATION OF THORNBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Year	Population
1891	16,542
1905 (Parish of Henbury taken in)	18,419
1913	19,223
1919	17,478
1921	17,576
1931	18,059
1951	25,848
1958	26,850
1959	27,801
1960	27,940

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	286	266	552
Illegitimate	14	12	26
Total	300	278	578

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	20.70
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	17.1
Comparability factor for births in this area	1.09
Therefore comparable Birth Rate	22.56
Illegitimate live Births per cent of total live births	4.5%

## Still Births

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	.. ..	4	5	9
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	—	—
	Total	4	5	9

Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births ..	19.7
Still Birth rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births .. .. .	15.33
Number of Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	38.4
Number of Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 live births ..	14.5

## Infant Mortality Rate

Death rate of Infants under 1 year, England and Wales per 1,000 Live Births .. .. .	21.7
Death Rate of Infants, Thornbury R.D., per 1,000 live Births ..	15.33

## Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	.. ..	6	2	8
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	1	1
	Total	6	3	9

## Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	.. ..	5	1	6
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	1	1
	Total	5	2	7

## Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	.. ..	4	—	4
Illegitimate	.. ..	—	—	—
	Total	4	—	4

## Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births .. .. .	12.1
Deaths under 4 weeks, England and Wales, per 1,000 total Live Births	15.6

## Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births .. .. .	6.9
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## Perinatal Mortality Rate

Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births .. .. .	22.1
Still births and deaths under 1 week combined, England and Wales ..	32.9

## Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of Deaths .. .. .	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .. .. .	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births (England and Wales) ..	0.39

**Causes of Deaths of Infants under 1 year**

Sex	Age	Cause of Death	Place
M	1 day	Cerebral Haemorrhage	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
M	1 day	Prematurity 34 weeks	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
M	12 hours	Prematurity 29 weeks	Southmead Hospital, Bristol
F	1 week	Adrenal Haemorrhage	Southmead Hospital, Bristol
F	3 weeks	Meningitis following operation for Meningo Myelocele	Frenchay Hospital
M	1 month	Cold Syndrome	Southmead Hospital, Bristol
M	2 days	Prematurity	Bristol Maternity Hospital
F	4 months	Empyema	At Home
M	2 weeks	Amyotonia Congenita	At Home

**Most Common Causes of Death during 1960**

Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	130 cases
Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	54 cases
Vascular Intracranial Lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	40 cases
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 cases
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 cases

**Total deaths in Thornbury R.D. — 321.**

Average Age of Male Deaths in District	..	..	..	..	67.41
Average Age of Female Deaths in District	..	..	..	..	71.41
Average Age of Male Transferable Deaths	..	..	..	..	58.12
Average Age of Female Transferable Deaths	..	..	..	..	58.67
Average Age of All Male Deaths in Thornbury R.D. during 1960	..	..	..	..	63.7
Average Age of All Female Deaths in Thornbury R.D. during 1960	..	..	..	..	68.7
Therefore average age of all deaths in Thornbury R.D. during 1960	..	..	..	..	65.99
Crude Death Rate for Thornbury R.D. per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	..	..	11.48
Comparability Factor for Deaths, Thornbury R.D.	..	..	..	..	1.04
Therefore corrected Death Rate Thornbury R.D. for 1960	..	..	..	..	11.93
Death Rate, England and Wales	..	..	..	..	11.5



# CAUSES OF DEATH IN THORNBURY R.D. DURING 1960

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory .. .. .	—	1	1
Tuberculosis Other .. .. .	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm Lung and Bronchus	9	1	10
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach .. .. .	5	3	8
Malignant Neoplasm Breast .. .. .	—	9	9
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus .. .. .	—	3	3
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	17	6	23
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia .. .. .	—	1	1
Diabetes .. .. .	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	16	24	40
Coronary Disease, Angina .. .. .	36	20	56
Hypertension with Heart Disease .. ..	6	9	15
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	27	32	59
Other Circulatory Disease .. .. .	4	3	7
Influenza .. .. .	1	1	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	12	8	20
Bronchitis .. .. .	8	3	11
Other Disease of Respiratory System ..	4	1	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa .. ..	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. ..	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	1	2	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	14	15	29
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	5	1	6
All other accidents .. .. .	5	1	6
Suicide .. .. .	1	—	1
Homicide and operations of war .. ..	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>321</b>

## Deaths

	In the District	Transferable	Total
M ..	126	49	175
F ..	115	31	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>321</b>

74 Deaths that occurred in the District were transferred to other areas for purposes of Annual Death Statistics.

Number of Deaths registered in Thornbury R.D. during 1960

		Males	Females	Totals
In the District	..	126	115	241
Transferable	.. ..	49	31	80
	Total	175	146	321

DEATHS IN MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Month		Transferable	In the District	Totals
January	.. ..	8	22	30
February	.. ..	4	29	33
March	.. ..	6	24	30
April	.. ..	8	23	31
May	.. ..	7	21	28
June	.. ..	7	17	24
July	.. ..	5	16	21
August	.. ..	8	9	17
September	.. ..	5	14	19
October	.. ..	8	23	31
November	.. ..	6	16	22
December	.. ..	8	27	35
	Totals	80	241	321

The worst months of the year for deaths were therefore December and February.

LONGEVITY TABLE

			Male	Female	Total
0— 5	..	..	6	3	9
5—10	..	..	2	1	3
10—20	..	..	3	1	4
20—30	..	..	1	2	3
30—40	..	..	2	5	7
40—50	..	..	16	7	23
50—60	..	..	26	18	44
60—70	..	..	41	20	61
70—80	..	..	44	39	83
80—90	..	..	29	40	69
90 and over	..		5	10	15
			175	146	321

It is obvious from this table that the female sex are living to a much older age group.

There were ten old ladies lived to over 90 as compared with only five men and again only 146 females died during the year as compared with 175 males.

## DEATHS IN HOSPITAL

Southmead .. .. .	32
Bristol Royal Infirmary .. .	2
Manor Park .. .	6
Cossham .. .	2
Ham Green .. .	1
Snowdon Road .. .	6
Frenchay .. .	8
West Bromwich and District .. .	1
Gloucester City Maternity .. .	2
Gorselands Nursing Home, Clevedon .. .	1
St. Mary's, Clifton .. .	3
Winford Orthopaedic .. .	2
Horton Road, Gloucester .. .	2
Gloucester Royal (Southgate St.) .. .	1
Bristol General .. .	2
Bristol Maternity .. .	1
Berkeley .. .	16
Almondsbury .. .	11
Hortham .. .	14
Thornbury .. .	60
Total	173

Therefore 173 of the deaths occurred in hospitals within and without the district. This is equivalent to a percentage of 54.

### Deaths which occurred in District and were transferred out of the District.

Thornbury Hospital .. .	32
Berkeley Hospital .. .	21
Almondsbury Hospital .. .	2
Hortham Hospital .. .	1
	56

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Measles	Dysentery	Acute Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Whooping Cough
Under 1 .. .	6	—	—	—	—	—	2
1 .. .	13	—	—	—	—	—	1
2 .. .	17	—	—	—	—	—	5
3 .. .	8	1	—	—	—	—	3
4 & 5 .. .	34	3	—	1	—	—	2
6—9 .. .	10	14	—	2	—	—	6
10—14 .. .	11	10	—	1	—	—	7
15—19 .. .	5	9	—	1	—	—	—
20—34 .. .	1	8	—	—	5	—	—
35—44 .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
45—65 .. .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Over 65 .. .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Total	105	46	3	5	6	1	26



## TUBERCULOSIS

### New Cases

Age	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
0—15 .. ..	—	—	—	1
15— .. ..	—	1	—	—
25— .. ..	1	1	—	3
35— .. ..	1	2	—	1
45— .. ..	1	1	—	—
55— .. ..	2	—	—	—
65+ .. ..	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	5	—	5

### Cases Remaining on Register

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
Males ..	116	24	140
Females ..	53	23	76
Total	169	47	216

## ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

There were no notified cases of Food Poisoning.

## INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

During the year 24 Certificates were stamped and verified by me.

## SMALLPOX VACCINATION RETURN FOR THORNBURY & DISTRICT year ending 1960

	Vaccination	Re-Vaccination
Under one year ..	308 (1)	—
One year .. ..	28	—
2—4 years .. ..	18	—
5—14 years .. ..	13	—
15 years and over ..	17	18
Total	384 (1)	18

**Note:** The figures in brackets are Vaccinations given at County Clinics and are included in the totals.

## PRIMARY INJECTIONS

### WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION FOR THORNBURY AND DISTRICT year ending 1960

	<b>G.P.</b>	<b>L.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Under one year ..	195 (76)	122 (1)	317 (77)
One year .. ..	7 (10)	18 (13)	25 (23)
Two years .. ..	—	4 (1)	4 (1)
Three years .. ..	3 (1)	3 (2)	6 (3)
Four years .. ..	3 (2)	1 (1)	4 (3)
Five to Nine years ..	3 (2)	1 (1)	4 (3)
Ten to Fourteen years	—	—	—
Totals	211 (91)	149 (19)	360 (110)

**Note:** Figures in brackets denote combined prophylaxis and are included in totals.

### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION RETURN FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1960 for Thornbury & District

#### No. of Children who have completed a full course of Primary Injections

	<b>G.P.</b>	<b>L.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Under One year ..	275 (214)	132 (105)	407 (319)
One year .. ..	36 (16)	31 (13)	67 (29)
Two years .. ..	1 (—)	11 (1)	12 (1)
Three years .. ..	5 (4)	7 (2)	12 (6)
Four years .. ..	6 (5)	11 (2)	17 (7)
Five to Nine years ..	3 (2)	56 (1)	59 (3)
Ten to Fourteen years	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)
	326 (241)	249 (124)	575 (365)

#### Maintenance Injections

	<b>G.P.</b>	<b>L.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>
Under One year ..	—	—	—
One year .. ..	—	—	—
Two years .. ..	—	—	—
Three years .. ..	4	—	4
Four years .. ..	14 (1)	42	56 (1)
Five to Nine years ..	39 (10)	353	392 (10)
Ten to Fourteen years	2	14	16
	59 (11)	409	468 (11)

## PART II

### REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with very much pleasure that I submit a further annual report, especially as it is the 25th year of my service with this Council.

In previous annual reports I have drawn attention to the unprecedented development taking place in the district during recent years. This trend is continuing, and is resulting in steadily increasing private enterprise housing estate development. Other projects taking place are:-

The Central Electricity Board's Nuclear Power Station at Berkeley and the associated Research Station.

Preliminary work for a similar Power Station at Oldbury-on-Severn.

The foundation work for the road Bridge over the River Severn from Aust to Beachley.

The industrial development near Severn Beach by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., at their Severnside Works.

The water supply position is generally satisfactory. In order, however, to meet the eventual industrial demand a scheme is being promoted by the Bristol Waterworks Company for extraction of water from the Sharpness/Gloucester canal at Purton.

So far as proposed Sewerage Schemes are concerned, progress continues to be somewhat slow. During the year Alveston sewerage scheme was completed, and good progress was made on the Charfield scheme. This progress was made despite extremely wet weather and occasional flooding. As the result of an informal investigation by the Ministry, approval was received and a start has been made on the Wanswell Scheme in the Parish of Hamfallow. There are, however, four schemes in the course of preparation by our consultants on which very little progress appears to have been made.

Council house building has, however, been somewhat curtailed, and the tendency has been toward the provision of smaller units of accommodation.

During the year the Council approved a scheme of re-organization involving the engagement of suitably qualified staff to enable an Engineering and Architectural section to be formed. It is hoped that this will be brought into effect early in the next financial year. The engagement of an additional assistant in the Surveyor's section has enabled all the ordnance sheets to be brought up-to-date, and already this is proving of immense value to the department and to prospective developers.

The department has maintained its activities in all branches of its work, and these are dealt with in more detail under the respective headings.

Once again I would like to express my sincere thanks for the help, support and unfailing courtesy which I have received from the Chairman of the Council, Chairmen of the Committees, Members, fellow Officers and Staff.

I am,

Yours obediently,

R. HUNTINGTON.



## SUMMARY OF VISITS

### Nature of Visit or Inspection

#### General Sanitation

Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Houses let in Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308
Factories and Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1434
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1782
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181

#### Housing

##### Under Public Health Acts

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	191
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	147

##### Under Housing Act

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	122
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	212

#### Overcrowding

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	2
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	6

## Filthy or Verminous Premises

No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	10
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	..	..	..	..	..	89
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	—

## Infectious Diseases

Inquiries in Cases of I.D.	..	..	..	..	..	21
Visits re Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	5
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	..	..	..	..	..	—

## Meat and Food Inspection

Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	615
Visits to Shops and Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	16
Visits to:						
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	12
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	12
Dairies and Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	19
Fishmongers and Poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Food Preparing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	45
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	35
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ice-Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	5
Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	26
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	18
Street Vendors & Hawkers' Carts	..	..	..	..	..	—

## Visits in Connection with Sampling

Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	..	36
Milk—Biological	..	..	..	..	..	16
Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	..	6
Food and Drug Samples	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	7
Miscellaneous Food Visits	..	..	..	..	..	10

## Other Visits

Council Houses	..	..	..	..	..	3281
Sewage Disposal Works	..	..	..	..	..	121
Sewage Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	1
New Buildings	..	..	..	..	..	2816
Drain Tests and Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	1169
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	262
Revisits	..	..	..	..	..	544
Petroleum	..	..	..	..	..	24
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	655

Total Visits 14,973

# SOME OF THE IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

	Total
<b>Houses, etc.</b>	
Roofs repaired .. .. .	64
Eaves, gutters, repaired or renewed .. .. .	92
Rainwater Pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	84
Walls pointed or repaired .. .. .	67
Walls, cement rendered .. .. .	64
Windows repaired or renewed .. .. .	206
Doors repaired or renewed .. .. .	178
New yard surfaces or paths provided .. .. .	55
Yard surfaces or paths drained, repaired or relaid .. .. .	35
Ceiling plaster repaired or replaced .. .. .	157
Floors relaid or repaired .. .. .	167
Rooms where wall plaster repaired or renewed .. .. .	188
New firegrates provided .. .. .	60
Dangerous structures demolished .. .. .	5
Rooms where dampness remedied .. .. .	52
Rooms where lighting improved .. .. .	84
New Sinks provided .. .. .	53
Trapped waste pipes provided .. .. .	180
New wash basins provided .. .. .	83
New baths provided .. .. .	56
Hot water systems provided .. .. .	84
Houses where water supply provided inside houses .. .. .	35
Ventilated food stores provided .. .. .	70
Houses painted .. .. .	53
Airing cupboards installed .. .. .	59
New dustbins provided .. .. .	237
Fuel stores provided .. .. .	13
Ditches and streams cleansed .. .. .	17
No. of Caravans provided with water supply .. .. .	6
No. of Caravans provided with sanitary accommodation .. .. .	9
No. of premises converted from well to mains supply .. .. .	31
Other defects remedied .. .. .	112
<b>Drainage</b>	
New drains constructed .. .. .	86
Old drains reconstructed .. .. .	12
Drains repaired .. .. .	8
Inspection chambers provided or repaired .. .. .	93
Inspection chamber covers provided .. .. .	88
Soil pipes provided or repaired .. .. .	54
Septic tanks provided .. .. .	21
Cesspools provided .. .. .	31
Self cleansing gullies provided .. .. .	80
Drains and sewers cleansed .. .. .	64
<b>Water Closets</b>	
No. of premises converted from pail to water closets .. .. .	54
New basins fixed .. .. .	77
Cisterns repaired or renewed .. .. .	64
W.Cs. provided with a sufficient water supply .. .. .	70
Roofs, walls and floors renewed or repaired .. .. .	86
Other defects remedied .. .. .	73
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3617</b>



# HOUSING (Generally)

In my introduction to the report I referred to the unprecedented development taking place in the district. The demand for sites for housing coupled with the restrictions resulting from Planning controls has resulted in considerably enhanced prices being demanded for building land, and costs of between £2,000 and £3,000 per acre are not unreasonable.

Fairly large scale speculative estate development continues to take place at Patchway, Thornbury, Berkeley and Alveston. If it were not for the restrictions imposed as the result of the overloaded sewage pumping station at Severn Beach, it appears likely that similar development would take place there.

## 1. Private Enterprise

Private individuals wishing to acquire their own site are experiencing more and more difficulties, primarily as the result of the circumstances which I have earlier referred to.

The standard of building generally is quite good, and the department has been able to maintain reasonably adequate inspection to ensure compliance with the Building Byelaws. Housing designs generally have not materially changed during the year, but housing costs have continued to increase. This tendency is particularly noticeable on the re-sale of fairly modern houses. Designs generally incorporate the provision of limited facilities for solid fuel burning appliances supplemented by partial or complete central heating systems. The Building Byelaws require solid fuel appliances to be capable of burning smokeless fuel.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Plans submitted under							
Building Byelaws	248	306	345	413	533	560	653
New dwellings erected	52	99	82	142	195	240	300

## 2. Council Housing

	Existing Council Houses					Applications
1. Almondsbury and Patchway	..	..	..	530		198
2. Redwick & Northwick, Aust and Olveston	..			130		39
3. Thornbury, Alveston, Rangeworthy, Tytherington and Oldbury-on-Severn	..	..	..	438		103
4. Falfield, Stone, Tortworth, Charfield, Cromhall, Ham, Hill, Rockhampton and Alkington	..			162		41
5. Berkeley, Hinton, Hamfallow	..	..	..	342		82
				1602		463
Number of Houses owned by the Council	..	..	..	..	..	1602
Houses erected during the year	..	..	..	..	..	23

During the year the Council approved in principle of a scheme for modernising pre-war council houses. The scheme involves 524 properties. Already all houses have been provided with modern type white glazed sinks with metal draining boards, and old type fire grates have been replaced with modern solid fuel burning appliances. The Committee have also encouraged the removal of the old-fashioned solid fuel wash boilers and provided the necessary electric power points.

During the year the following works were carried out:-

Houses painted	..	..	..	..	..	191
Orders issued for day-to-day repairs	..	..	..	..	..	1268
Replacement of sink troughs	..	..	..	..	..	100
Coal utilisation type firegrates installed	..	..	..	..	..	47

With the increased number of properties with which the department is concerned there appears to be a possibility that the present method of day to day repairs being executed by jobbing builders will need to be reconsidered. On several previous occasions the Council has turned down schemes for a Direct Labour organization, but I think it will be necessary to reconsider the matter in the very near future.

The arrangements for the regular emptying of cesspits by a contractor with disposal to the Thornbury and Berkeley sewage works has continued to operate satisfactorily.

### 3. Housing Programme and Slum Clearance

	Council Houses completed in 1960				
Units for Slum Clearance	..	..	..	..	20
Units for General Need	..	..	..	..	3
					<hr/> 23 <hr/>

## HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

### A. Houses Demolished

					Houses Demo.ished	Persons Displaced
In Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	26	3
Not in Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	4	20

### B. Unfit Houses Closed

Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957	..	..	..	..	..	14	29
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act 1957	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil

### C. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied

After informal action by Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	4
After formal notice under:						
(a) Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	..	..	..	..	..	1
Under Sections 24 and 27 Housing Act 1957	..	..	..	..	..	2

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act 1957)

	No. of Houses
Retained for temporary accommodation .. .. .	Nil
(a) Under Section 2 .. .. .	Nil
(b) Under Section 3 .. .. .	Nil
(c) Under Section 4 .. .. .	Nil
Licensed for temporary accommodation under Section 6 .. .. .	Nil

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year .. .. .	Nil
--	-----

4. Improvement Grants. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958 S.30

The Council has continued to operate a scheme for Discretionary as well as Standard Grants for the Improvement of houses. The number of applications dealt with and approved during the year are as follows:-

No. of Grants applied for:-

	To Date	1960
Discretionary Grants .. .. .	303	47
Standard Grants .. .. .	119	67

WATER SUPPLIES

The Rural District is within the statutory area of supply of two Water Undertakings:-

- (a) The Bristol Waterworks Company.
- (b) Gloucester Corporation.

The Southern and Central Water Scheme, as I previously reported, has been completed except for certain outstanding future trunk mains.

Consequent upon the Severnside Industrial Development of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. and other industrial demands in the Port of Bristol Authority's area, the Bristol Waterworks Company investigated and have prepared a scheme for the extraction of water from the Gloucester-Sharpness Canal at a point near Purton, in the northern tip of the Thornbury Rural District. This scheme will involve the laying of a large trunk main passing in a southerly direction through the Severn Vale. The water is to receive treatment to make it potable.

Of the 8,463 habitable properties in the district, it is calculated that 7,650 are now connected to the mains equalling 90.9% of the habitable properties.

WATER SAMPLING

Properties not yet connected with a supply of mains water in general obtain their supplies from shallow wells which are of varying quality and quantity. The few properties obtaining supplies from private bore holes are generally satisfactory.



## Analysis of Public Water Supplies

A—Cheltenham and Gloucester Joint Water Board.

B—Bristol Waterworks Company.

### Chemical Examination

					Parts per million	
					A	B
Total Solids	..	..	..	..	220	290
Loss on ignition	..	..	..	..	—	—
Mineral Matter	..	..	..	..	—	—
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	..	..	..	..	114	210
Total Hardness:	..	..	..	..	140	232
(a) Permanent	..	..	..	..	52	38
(b) Temporary	..	..	..	..	88	194
Chlorine (as Chloride)	..	..	..	..	25	13.0
Nitrogen as saline and free ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.096
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.046
Nitrogen as Nitrates	..	..	..	..	2.3	1.30
Nitrogen as Nitrites	..	..	..	..	0.002	0.02
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate	..	..	..	..	1.13	0.48
Poisonous Metals	..	..	..	..	0.04	—
Free Carbon Dioxide	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Silica	..	..	..	..	4.9	—
Residual Chlorine	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil

### Bacteriological Examination

				A	B
After 2 days at 37°C	..	..	..	2	4
After 3 days at 22°C	..	..	..	—	11
Pres. coli count	..	..	Absent in 100 ml.	—	Nil
Faecal coli count	..	..	Absent in 100 ml.	—	—
Esch. coli	..	..	..	—	—

During the year the following samples of water were obtained and submitted for analysis:-

Wells	Mains Supplies	Stream	Land Drainage	Swimming Pool
10	9	2	1	4
Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Grossly Polluted	Satisfactory

## RIVERS AND STREAMS

### Topography

The lower tidal reaches of the River Severn form the western boundary of the Rural District. The major portion of the district is within the Severn Catchment Area with a small portion in the south-west corner of the district coming within the Bristol Avon Catchment Area.

The principal watercourse in the District is the Little Avon River, rising at Wickwar (Sodbury R.D.) which passes through Charfield, Tortworth, Alkington, Ham and Stone, eventually discharging via the tidal pill at Berkeley into the River Severn. A large part of the district bordering the River Severn is low lying and is drained by rhines. These rhines are maintained by the South Gloucestershire Internal Drainage Board.

## General Conditions

Sewers at Sharpness discharge untreated sewage into an old culvert which has an outfall into the tidal reaches of the River Severn.

Untreated sewage from the sewers at Severn Beach is discharged by ejectors into the low tidal reaches of the River Severn.

The old sewer at Charfield discharges small quantities of untreated sewage into the River Avon. This will be remedied upon the completion of the joint sewerage scheme for Charfield and Wotton-under-Edge.

As the result of lack of sewerage facilities, foul ditches exist in the following parishes:-

Alkington (Newport)  
Aust  
Almondsbury  
Olveston  
Redwick and Northwick

Hinton (Purton)  
Hamfallow (Wanswell, Halmore)  
Ham and Stone  
Berkeley  
Thornbury

## Drainage and Sewerage

A list of public and privately owned drainage schemes and sewage plants forms part of and is attached to this report.

Since the last report the Alveston sewerage scheme has been completed and the Charfield sewerage scheme is nearing completion. Ministry enquiries have been held into the Wanswell scheme (Parish of Hamfallow), and the Almondsbury scheme. It is well worth noting that in connection with this latter scheme we have been held up for many years and it now appears that the latest difficulty over the acquisition of the site for the outfall works is likely to be overcome.

Further schemes which are in course of preparation by the Council's Consulting Engineers, John Taylor and Sons, of London, are as follows:-

Thornbury (extensions and additions)  
Olveston—Tockington  
Redwick and Northwick.

In my last report I drew attention to the foul and storm water drainage problems at Severn Beach (Parish of Redwick and Northwick). The Council's Consulting Engineers are not yet in a position to submit a scheme for this area.

All the Council owned sewage plants are maintained by direct labour. Four workmen are engaged at three of the principal sewage plants as static workers. The other smaller plants are serviced by a mobile team comprising three men operating the Land Rover. This team is also responsible for housing site maintenance involving grass cutting, hedging, ditching, etc. In general, all the plants are well maintained, and I think it could be said that the housing sites for which we have assumed responsibility are a credit to the team and to the Council for their foresight in undertaking this responsibility.

# SCHEDULE OF SEWAGE PLANTS AND SEWERS

Parish	Situation	Sewage Plant(Type)	Properties Served	Remarks
ALKINGTON	Newport	Sewage Plant	11	Council Estate
ALMONDSBURY	"Svan Inn" (P.H.)	Sewage Plant	5	Public House
	Marshwell Crescent	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
	Hallen	Sewage Plant	22	Council Estate
	Easter Compton	Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
	Woodlands	Sewage Works	1	Caravan Park
	Cribbs Causeway	Sewage Plant	1	Public House
	Hortham Hospital	Sewage Works	1	Mental Institution
	Woodhouse Down	Sewage Works	42	Council Estate
	Gloucester Road	Sewage Plant	1	Hospital
ALVESTON	Parish	Sewers	450	Sewered 1959
	"Silverhill"	Sewage Plant	1	Private School
BERKELEY	Parish	Sewage Works	399	Sewered 1956
CHARFIELD	Manor Lane	Sewage Plant	10	Council Estate
	Village	Old Sewer	20	New Scheme approved
CROMHALL	Townwell	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
PALFIELD	"The Huntsman," F'field	Sewage Plant	1	Public House
	Sundays Hill	Sewage Plant	14	Council Estate
	Eastwood Park	Sewage Plant	1	Home Office School
HAMFALLOW	Wanswell	Sewers	60	New scheme approved
HAM & STONE	Stone	Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
HINTON	Sharpness	Sewers	350	Sewered 1953
	Purton	Old Sewers	20	Fouling Ditches
OLVESTON	Oldown	Sewage Plant	11	Council Estate
	Olveston & Tockington	Old Sewers	50	Discharges to ditches-New Scheme pro'd
PATCHWAY	Parish	Sewers	1991	Joint sewerage Committee
RANGEWORTHY	Berrowsmead	Sewage Plant	4	Council Estate
ROCKHAMPTON	Church View	Sewage Plant	4	Council Estate
REDWICK & NORTHWICK	Sewern Beach	Ejector Station	298	Sewered 1953
	Vicarage Road	Sewage Plant	76	Private estate
	Wick Road	Sewage Plant	18	Council Estate
THORNBURY	Parish	Sewage Works	1090	Enlarged 1955
TORTWORTH	Leyhill Prison	Sewage Plant	70	H.Q. Prison and Warders Quarters
TYTHERINGTON	School	Sewage Plant	1	School
	Southlands	Sewage Plant	28	Council Estate



The Council undertakes the emptying of bucket closets by contractors' tanker lorry, in the Parish of Hamfallow and from a few properties in Berkeley. The majority of these properties will in due course be required to be connected to the main sewer.

Throughout the district cesspits and, where necessary, sewage tanks are emptied by private arrangements with two firms which operate in the district. The contents are removed by vacuum tank vehicles. The contents of cesspits serving council houses are conveyed to the Council's sewage works, and the contents of cesspits serving private houses are in general disposed of on agricultural land. In the near future, the Council are likely to consider undertaking the operation of this work by Direct Labour.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Collection

A combined collection of refuse and salvage is operated throughout the district by a direct labour force. The service comprises:-

- |                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Foreman.        | 1 part-time Tip Attendant. |
| 5 Driver/Loaders. | 2 Paper-baling Operators.  |
| 8 Loaders.        |                            |

The fleet consists of:-

- 2 16/18 cu.yd. Fore and Aft type rear loading Shelvoke and Drewry lorries. Registered March 1958 and 1959 with diesel engines.
- 2 10 cu.yd. Dennis side loading lorries. Registered 1945 and 1949 with petrol engines.
- 2 11 cu.yd. Ford side loading lorries. Registered 1950. Petrol engines.
- 1 Bray 4-wheel drive diesel engine, mechanical shovel.

During the year there has continued to be a noticeable increase in the volume of refuse collected. In my previous reports I have drawn attention to the fact that the staff was fully extended. This coupled with the difficulty of recruiting replacement and additional labour has meant that during the year the service has passed through an extremely difficult time.

After very careful consideration the Committee eventually adopted a report for the re-organisation of the service. This involved:-

- (a) The provision of a mechanical shovel for the maintenance of tips.
- (b) An improvement in the frequency of collection of refuse to take place during the forthcoming year comprising a weekly collection over all the principal areas of development, and a fortnightly collection throughout the remainder of the district.
- (c) Recruitment of additional labour with the payment of an incentive bonus, and the introduction of an alternate 5-day and 5½-day week.

## Disposal

With the Council's rejection of the Committee's proposal to acquire a disused limestone quarry at Greenhill, Alveston, in the previous year, and our difficulties over the acquisition of further tipping sites, the disposal problem during the year became more and more acute. The position was saved by the acquisition of the mechanical shovel which enabled further tipping to continue at Alveston. Additional tipping sites have been acquired, but these are of either small capacity or unsuitably placed to deal with the ever increasing volume of refuse which is being collected from the southern and central areas of the district.

At present tipping facilities exist at:-

- (a) Downs Road, Alveston (nearing completion).
- (b) Small quarry, Owl's Nest, Shellards Lane, Alveston.
- (c) Yew Tree Farm, Morton, Thornbury—small land reclamation scheme.
- (d) Dis-used clay pits, Oakhunger, Berkeley.
- (e) Alkington Farm, Berkeley—small land reclamation scheme.
- (f) Davidge's Field, Pilning—recently acquired but not yet in use.
- (g) Dis-used clay pits, West March Lane, Oldbury-on-Severn, recently acquired but not yet in use.

## Salvage

Due to the difficulties to which I have made earlier reference, it was frequently found necessary to re-inforce the collection by transferring labour from paper baling and sewage works. In consequence of this it has not been possible to deal with the whole of the volume of waste paper which became available, and this quite obviously resulted in the loss of potential revenue. It is hoped that with the provision of a power-operated baler coupled with an incentive bonus, it will be possible to show improvements during the forthcoming year.

		1957			1958			1959			1960		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	..	1947	18	7	1702	4	8	1262	7	3	1367	18	0
Rags	..	195	2	4	159	3	5	179	3	5	155	16	4
Metals	..	265	1	4	236	4	4	225	14	0	140	15	4
		<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
		2408	2	3	2097	12	5	1667	14	8	1664	9	8
		<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		

## CAMPING

A considerable amount of camping continues to take place in the district. As a result of Sir Arton Wilson's report entitled "Caravans or Homes" which was produced the previous year, the "Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960" was brought in and became operative on 28th August. In consequence of this the whole problem of camping and caravans has had to be revised. The Council has adopted Model Standards applicable to the various types of camping. It appears likely, as the result of restrictions which are likely to be brought into being by the Planning



The Council undertakes the emptying of bucket closets by contractors' tanker lorry, in the Parish of Hamfallow and from a few properties in Berkeley. The majority of these properties will in due course be required to be connected to the main sewer.

Throughout the district cesspits and, where necessary, sewage tanks are emptied by private arrangements with two firms which operate in the district. The contents are removed by vacuum tank vehicles. The contents of cesspits serving council houses are conveyed to the Council's sewage works, and the contents of cesspits serving private houses are in general disposed of on agricultural land. In the near future, the Council are likely to consider undertaking the operation of this work by Direct Labour.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

### Collection

A combined collection of refuse and salvage is operated throughout the district by a direct labour force. The service comprises:-

- |                   |                            |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Foreman.        | 1 part-time Tip Attendant. |
| 5 Driver/Loaders. | 2 Paper-baling Operators.  |
| 8 Loaders.        |                            |

The fleet consists of:-

- 2 16/18 cu.yd. Fore and Aft type rear loading Shelvoke and Drewry lorries. Registered March 1958 and 1959 with diesel engines.
- 2 10 cu.yd. Dennis side loading lorries. Registered 1945 and 1949 with petrol engines.
- 2 11 cu.yd. Ford side loading lorries. Registered 1950. Petrol engines.
- 1 Bray 4-wheel drive diesel engine, mechanical shovel.

During the year there has continued to be a noticeable increase in the volume of refuse collected. In my previous reports I have drawn attention to the fact that the staff was fully extended. This coupled with the difficulty of recruiting replacement and additional labour has meant that during the year the service has passed through an extremely difficult time.

After very careful consideration the Committee eventually adopted a report for the re-organisation of the service. This involved:-

- (a) The provision of a mechanical shovel for the maintenance of tips.
- (b) An improvement in the frequency of collection of refuse to take place during the forthcoming year comprising a weekly collection over all the principal areas of development, and a fortnightly collection throughout the remainder of the district.
- (c) Recruitment of additional labour with the payment of an incentive bonus, and the introduction of an alternate 5-day and 5½-day week.



Cysticercus Bovis

During the year eleven carcasses were found to be infected by this disease.

Meat and Other Foods

During the year the following weight of meat and other foods were inspected and condemned as being unfit for human consumption.

Unsound Meat

Tuberculosis	..	..	..	1,122 lb.
Other Diseases	..	..	..	9,281 lb.

Percentage to variations from last Report:

Cattle				Sheep			
exc. Cows	Cows	Calves		& Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Deer
Up 9%	Down 37%	Down 3%		Down 31%	Down 21%	Nil	Up 200%

Other Foods

Mussels	..	..	..	..	2 Gals. 2 Pints
Cockles	..	..	..	..	95 Gals. 4 Pints
Kippers	..	..	..	..	196 lbs.
Boneless Ham	..	..	..	..	1 lb.
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	20 lbs. 4 ozs.
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	18 lbs.
Chopped Pork (Tin)	..	..	..	..	17 lbs.
Cooked Gammon (Tin)	..	..	..	..	7 lbs.
Veal (Tin)	..	..	..	..	6 lbs.
Jam	..	..	..	..	10 lbs.
Beans and Sago	..	..	..	..	1 lb. 8½ ozs.
Beans and Peas	..	..	..	..	2 lb. 14 ozs.
Salmon and Pilchard	..	..	..	..	1 lb. 6¾ ozs.
Peaches	..	..	..	..	32 lbs. 3 ozs.
Evaporated Milk	..	..	..	..	1 lb. 3 ozs.
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	5 lbs.

Food Preparation and Handling

The various food premises in the district are listed below:-

1. Registered Premises

Preserved Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regs. 1949	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
								160

## 2. Unregistered Premises

Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Hotels and Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
									<hr/> 176
								Total	<hr/> 336

Further progress was made under this heading during the year. The action of the inspectors was successful in securing a substantial increase in the number of improved facilities. It was generally found that the structural standard of the premises was good, but the personal standard of hygiene in many cases still leaves much to be desired, and it is towards this that the inspectors' attention is now being directed.

The following table lists the improvements effected to date.

No. of wash basins provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
No. of sinks provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
No. of fitments provided with hot and cold water	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
No. of rooms where walls and ceilings repaired or improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
No. of fitments provided with trapped waste pipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
No. of rooms where floor repaired or improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
No. of rooms decorated	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
No. of rooms where new floor covering provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
No. of premises where new equipment provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
No. of premises where glass screening provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
No. of refrigerators provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Other defects remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
							<hr/> 268

## LICENSED PREMISES

A number of these premises continue to be considered as unsatisfactory as regards their facilities and methods of food hygiene and the inadequacy of the sanitary accommodation.

During the year joint consultations took place with other adjoining local Authorities under the auspices of the Medical Officer of Health, and in consequence of a joint approach being made to the various brewery companies, it now appears likely that they will undertake a programme of works of improvement.

## THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1959 (SECTION 20)

Because of pressure of work it was only possible to undertake very limited action under this heading. In one case where *Brucella Abortus* organisms were found in milk retailed in the district, notice was served prohibiting the sale until it had been pasteurised,

the offending animals were eventually traced and withdrawn from the herd.

Dairy Farms in District	..	..	..	..	..	407
Number of T.T. Herds	..	..	..	..	..	375
Percentage of T.T. Supplies	..	..	..	..	..	92

During the year, the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1960 came into operation on 1st October, 1960. This Act transferred to the County Council the responsibility for the issue of licences.

During the year 35 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 17 samples for biological examination.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

During the past 12 months additional visits were effected in connection with the following complaints:-

Cluster Flies	..	..	..	..	47
Wasps Nests	..	..	..	..	27
Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	7
Bats	..	..	..	..	1
Bees	..	..	..	..	1

An approximate total of 5 cwts. of Gammaxane Insecticide Powder was used in the regular spraying of the Council's Refuse Tips during the summer months, and no large infestation of vermin occurred.

Following the complete clearance of rats from the District Sewers during the year ending December 1959, an annual test bait was completed in 1960, which showed that new small infestations had again occupied the sewers at Thornbury, Berkeley, Sharpness and Patchway.

The laying of 50 lb. of poison bait and the lifting of 425 manhole covers was involved during the year's test and treatments. Until regular block control schemes are carried out it is not anticipated that permanent disinfection will be achieved in the sewerage systems.

CONTRACTS — Report for twelve months

	Business Premises	Agricultural	Total
No. of contracts signed during past months:			
(a) Short term	—	—	—
(b) Annual	9	21	30
Visits in connection with contract work	—	—	268
Total value of Annual Contracts	£145 10s.	£170 16s.	£316 6s.
No. of Annual Contracts expired and not renewed during past month	—	3	3



# REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1960

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All Other	Total of Cols. 1, 2 and 3	Agricultural
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's district .. ..	21	7608	1182	8811	530
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notifications .. .. .	2	81	25	108	7
(b) Survey under the Act .. ..	19	109	37	165	55
(c) Otherwise .. .. .	—	186	39	225	10
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections .. ..	194	419	108	721	76
4. No. of properties inspected in Sec. 2 which were found to be infested by:—					
(a) Rats—					
Major .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Minor .. .. .	7	93	13	113	30
(b) Mice—					
Major .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Minor .. .. .	—	28	16	44	1
5. No. of infested properties in Sec. 4 treated by the L.A. (figures not to exceed Sec. 4) .. ..	7	119	27	153	22
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments .. ..	7	120	27	154	23
7. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
8. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal proceedings .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
10. No. of "Block" control schemes carried out .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—

## PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 and 1936

At the present time there are 97 licences in force for the storage of petroleum spirit. In consequence of new Home Office model regulations being issued, joint discussions have taken place with the fire authorities and other districts in the County. Lack of available staff has not permitted the necessary detailed supervision and inspections being made. This is an outstanding duty which we must endeavour to tackle in the forthcoming year.

# FACTORIES ACT 1937 & 1948

## (1) Inspections for the purpose of provision as to health

Premises	No. of Premises	Inspections	No. of Notices	Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	75	44	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## (2) Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	No. of cases in which defects were found	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## OUTWORK (Section 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Carding, etc. of buttons, etc.	4	3	Nil	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

# Nailsworth Urban District Council

## **Chairman:**

Dr. M. HELEN DANIELS, J.P.

## **Vice-Chairman:**

M. G. SMITH, Esq.

## **Clerk of the Council:**

R. D. CLARKE, Esq.

## **Councillors:**

M. W. Baker, Esq.

J. M. Evans, Esq.

G. M. D. Chamberlain, Esq.

Dr. A. B. Pavey-Smith, M.C.

R. J. Davis, Esq.

W. S. Wilson, Esq.

## **MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE**

### **Chairman:**

W. S. WILSON, Esq.

### **Vice-Chairman:**

Dr. M. H. DANIELS, J.P.

All other members of the Council.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

### **Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:**

A. DENMAN, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### **Additional Public Health Inspectors:**

R. F. BLINKHORN, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Master Mariner,  
from 1st April, 1960

D. F. M. LODGE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., from 1st January, 1960

### **Rodent Officer:**

J. H. R. MATTHEWS to 31st March, 1960

D. F. M. LODGE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., in addition to his normal  
duties of Additional Public Health Inspector from 20th April, 1960

### **Joint Clerk with Clerk's Department:**

Mrs. E. P. MALPAS to 3rd March, 1960

Miss P. HAYWARD from 1st March, 1960 to 10th June, 1960

Miss H. M. BLANCH from 25th July, 1960



## PART I

# GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,598
Population (1951 Census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,523
Population (Registrar General 1960)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,720
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,152
Rateable value	..	..	..	..	..	..	£40,782
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	£163

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births

			M.	F.	Total
			23	27	50
Legitimate	..	..	22	26	48
Illegitimate	..	..	1	1	2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 mid-year Home Population	..	..			13.44
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population	..	..	..	..	17.1
Comparability Factor for Births	..	..	..	..	1.09
Corrected Birth Rate for Nailsworth U.D.	..	..	..	..	<b>14.64</b>
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	4.0%

### Still Births

			M.	F.	Total
			1	—	1
Legitimate	..	..	1	—	1
Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—
Total Live and Still Births	..	..	..	..	51
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births)	..	..	..	..	19.6
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births					19.7

## DEATHS

### Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

			M.	F.	Total
			2	—	2
Legitimate	..	..	2	—	2
Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—

### Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year of age

Male	4 months	Asphyxia	At Home
Male	6 months	Congenital Deformities	
		(Hydrocephalus)	Gloucester Royal Hospital

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age — Nil

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age — Nil

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	.. .. .	40.0
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. ..	41.6
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. ..	Nil
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in England and Wales per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	21.7
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) England and Wales	.. .. .	15.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	.. .. .	Nil
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	.. .. .	19.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) England and Wales	.. ..	32.9

Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of Deaths	.. .. .	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	.. .. .	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate England and Wales	.. .. .	0.39

Total Deaths in Nailsworth Urban District — 43.

Male Deaths		Female Deaths	
In District	.. 8	In District	.. 14
Inward Transfers	.. 14	Inward Transfers	.. 7
	—		—
Total	22	Total	21
	—		—
Oldest Age at Death .. .. a Female of 101 years.			
Average Age of all Male Deaths during 1960		.. .. .	64.23 years
Average Age of all Female Deaths during 1960		.. ..	76.59 years
Average Age of all Deaths in Nailsworth Urban District during 1960		.. .. .	70.25 years
Death Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population		.. .. .	11.5
Crude Death Rate for Nailsworth Urban District per 1,000 estimated mid-year population		.. .. .	11.56
Comparability Factor for Deaths		.. .. .	0.83
Therefore Corrected Death Rate for Nailsworth		.. ..	9.59

43 deaths were registered in Nailsworth Urban District during 1960. Of these 22 took place in the area and 21 were transferred to the District.

## CAUSES OF DEATHS

Causes of Deaths	Under								Total
	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Malignant neoplasm of uterus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	9
Coronary disease, angina .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	8
Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other heart disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	8
Other circulatory disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Influenza .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suicide .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total									43

## TYPES OF CANCER DEATHS

Cancer of Colon	..	..	..	..	1 case
„ „ Breast	..	..	..	..	2 cases
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus			..	..	1 case
Sarcoma	..	..	..	..	1 case
Cancer of Stomach	..	..	..	..	1 case
„ „ Prostate	..	..	..	..	1 case
„ „ Pancreas	..	..	..	..	1 case
Total					8 cases

## MOST COMMON CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT

Heart Disease .. ..	17 cases
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ..	9 cases
Cancer .. ..	8 cases



## LONGEVITY TABLE

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
0— 1 years .. .. .	2	—	2
5— 10 years .. .. .	—	—	—
10— 20 years .. .. .	—	—	—
20— 30 years .. .. .	—	—	—
30— 40 years .. .. .	1	—	1
40— 50 years .. .. .	1	—	1
50— 60 years .. .. .	1	1	2
60— 70 years .. .. .	7	4	11
70— 80 years .. .. .	5	8	13
80— 90 years .. .. .	5	7	12
90—100 years .. .. .	—	—	—
Over 100 years .. .. .	—	1	1
Totals	22	21	43

## MONTHS OF THE YEAR IN WHICH DEATHS TOOK PLACE

January .. .. .	1	—	1
February .. .. .	3	—	3
March .. .. .	5	1	6
April .. .. .	2	6	8
May .. .. .	—	3	3
June .. .. .	—	—	—
July .. .. .	2	1	3
August .. .. .	—	1	1
September .. .. .	2	2	4
October .. .. .	4	3	7
November .. .. .	1	3	4
December .. .. .	2	1	3
Total	22	21	43

Therefore the worst months of the year for deaths in the Nailsworth District were April and October.

## DEATHS IN HOSPITALS

Gloucester Royal Hospital .. .. .	6 cases
Snowdon Road Hospital .. .. .	1 case
Salterley Grange Hospital, Cheltenham .. .. .	1 case
Over Hospital, Gloucester .. .. .	1 case
Stroud General Hospital .. .. .	5 cases
Gloucester City General Hospital .. .. .	2 cases
Standish Hospital .. .. .	2 cases
Cainscross New Nursing Home .. .. .	1 case
Cossham Memorial Hospital .. .. .	1 case
Total	20 cases

Therefore 46% of the deaths occurred in hospitals outside the area of Nailsworth Urban District.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

DISEASE				Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25 years and over	Age unknown	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	..	..	..	1	5	4	5	4	31	3	—	—	—	53
Dysentery	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	9
Pneumonia	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total														68

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1960 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:—

### No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation

				Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P.	..	..	37(18)	1	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	39(19)
L.A.	..	..	15(3)	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	25(3)

### No. of children who received a re-inforcing dose

				Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P.	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	2(1)	11(1)	1	14(2)
L.A.	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	54	—	55

**NOTE:** Figures in Brackets denote Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough injections included in totals.

## VACCINATION — SMALLPOX

				Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years & over	Total
Primary	..	..	40	—	—	2	1	—	43
Re-Vaccination	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

## VACCINATION — WHOOPING COUGH

				Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P.	..	..	29(18)	—	—(1)	1(—)	—	—	—	—	30(19)
L.A.	..	..	1(3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(3)

Figures in brackets denote combined Prophylaxis and are included in totals.

## TUBERCULOSIS

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis during the year and 19 cases remain on the Register.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

No cases arose during the year calling for action under this Act.

## INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

During the year 14 International Vaccination Certificates were signed by the General Practitioners in this district and were stamped and countersigned by me.



## PART II

### REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Madam Chairman, Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure at being able to serve such a co-operative and progressive Council that I present my second Annual Report to you.

The numerous staff changes stand out in my mind this year. You will recall that Mr. H. Hall who held the post of Deputy Surveyor and Public Health Inspector left in October, 1959, and Mr. D. F. H. Lodge after being seconded from Stroud Urban District Council in December that year was later given the post of Additional Public Health Inspector with this Authority. Mr. R. F. Blinkhorn also commenced duties on 1st April, 1960, as Additional Public Health Inspector. This meant that the staff of the Department included two comparatively newly-qualified officers to carry out Public Health, Housing and Surveying Duties and it takes some time for a staff to acquire the local knowledge and experience necessary to give the Council the desired service.

Another complication was the changes in the important clerical side of the department. First of all Mrs. E. P. Malpas left after serving the Council well for seven years. Miss P. Hayward was then employed to do the typing of this department and Clerk's department, the majority of the ordinary clerical work to be done by your public health inspectors. However Miss Hayward took a post outside of local government and Miss H. M. Blanch was employed in her stead.

A further staff change was occasioned by the Council deciding that rodent control could be undertaken by its own staff. Consequently Mr. D. F. M. Lodge carried out these onerous duties instead of Mr. J. H. R. Matthews, who was employed in a part time capacity for this work.

Despite all these changes I am happy to say that more work than ever was done by this Department; steady progress being maintained in all the major fields of public health work viz: housing, food inspection and hygiene, and all other aspects of environmental health.

In conclusion I should like to thank all members of the Council, the Medical Officer of health and all the Council's staff for the support accorded me during the year and I look forward to an even more progressive year to follow.

I am, Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. DENMAN,

*Surveyor & Chief Public Health Inspector.*

# SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING THE YEAR

	Total
<b>A. PUBLIC HEALTH VISITS</b>	
Inspection of Private Houses .. .. .	78
Visits to Council house Applicants .. .. .	172
Factories .. .. .	16
Schools .. .. .	9
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	50
Water Supplies .. .. .	10
Watercourses .. .. .	35
Drainage and sewage disposal .. .. .	126
Rodent and Pest Control .. .. .	130
Petroleum .. .. .	1
Refuse Collection .. .. .	8
Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	16
Nuisances .. .. .	39
Miscellaneous Public Health Visits .. .. .	170
<b>B. MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION</b>	
Bacon Factories (Slaughter) .. .. .	223
Bacon Factories (Other Visits) .. .. .	10
Retail Food Premises .. .. .	29
Licensed Premises .. .. .	44
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	8
Preserved Food Premises .. .. .	20
Milk Samples .. .. .	17
Ice Cream Samples .. .. .	8
Water Samples .. .. .	16
Miscellaneous Food Visits .. .. .	55
<b>C. SURVEYING</b>	
Highways .. .. .	282
Building Byelaws .. .. .	603
Town Planning .. .. .	118
Building Sites .. .. .	30
Public Sewers .. .. .	34
Storm Water .. .. .	15
Playing Fields .. .. .	44
Street Lighting .. .. .	52
Improvement Grants .. .. .	125
Council Buildings .. .. .	445
Erection of Council Buildings .. .. .	30
Miscellaneous Surveying Visits .. .. .	180
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,248</b>

## LIAISON WITH OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES

Once again I am happy to record excellent co-operation with the County Council, neighbouring District Councils and their officers. Also assistance has been readily available whenever required from the following:—

1. The Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Bristol.
2. The Public Analyst for the City of Bristol.
3. H.M. Inspector of Factories.
4. The Regional Architect, Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
5. The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

## HOUSING

### A. Statutory Action

1. **Clearance areas.** None were made.
2. **Individual unfit houses.** Undertakings were accepted in respect of three houses and Closing Orders were made on three houses.
3. **Procedure under the Public Health Act, 1936.** No statutory action was taken during the year.
4. **Certificates of Disrepair, Rent Act, 1957.** One application, which was not proceeded with, as the owner carried out the necessary repairs, was received during the year.

### B. Informal Action

1. **Housing Act, 1957.** One house was made fit after informal action.
2. **Public Health Act, 1936.** Of ten informal notices served during the year, only one was not complied with by 31st December, 1960.

### C. Improvement Grants

It was encouraging to report that public interest was quickened with the gradual dissemination of the knowledge that this Council is prepared to approve all Standard Grant applications allowed by the Acts and all reasonable applications for Discretionary Grants.

Comparative statistics for this work are as follows:—

	1959	1960
Number of visits made .. .. .	38	125
Number of Discretionary Grants Approved .. ..	4	9
Number of Discretionary Grants completed .. ..	0	5
Number of Standard Grants approved .. .. .	1	7
Number of Standard Grants completed .. .. .	0	5
Amount promised for Discretionary Grants .. ..	£1,014	£3,170
Amount paid for Discretionary Grants .. .. .	£1,976	£1,789
Amount promised for Standard Grants .. .. .	£155	£860
Amount paid for Standard Grants .. .. .	nil	£465

Beside the 125 visits made in connexion with the approval and supervision of improvement grants, numerous enquiries were made at the Office.

### D. Erection of houses by private enterprise

Six houses were completed during the year and twenty were under construction at 31st December, 1960. Sites for a further 115 houses were approved during the year, but for various reasons the developers had not commenced to erect them. One developer advertised his products in a national newspaper and many enquiries were received throughout the period under review for further large and small sites.

## COUNCIL HOUSES

### A. Waiting List

Number of applicants for new tenancies 1st January, 1960 ..	41
Number of applicants for new tenancies 31st December, 1960 ..	65



## Waiting List at 31st December, 1960

Applicants for transfer to other Council houses .. .. .	11
Applicants for one bedroom dwellings .. .. .	27
Applicants for two bedroom dwellings .. .. .	19
Applicants for three bedroom dwellings .. .. .	12
Applicants for four bedroom dwellings .. .. .	1
Applications from people residing outside the District .. ..	6

## B. Tenancies Granted during the year

Transfers of tenancy .. .. .	2
New tenancies .. .. .	10

## C. General

The Council continued their policy of giving priority, where possible, to applicants living in unfit houses. Of the ten new tenancies granted, three were applicants from unfit houses.

Although no new council houses were erected during the year, eight old folks' bungalows were under construction at Park Road Circle and a contract for twelve three-bedroom houses and fourteen garages was being negotiated at the end of the year. A further site for some twenty old folks' dwelling with communal services was purchased and enquiries were proceeding for other suitable building sites.

The maintenance of existing council houses proceeded by means of a direct labour force consisting of two men. However, because of the injury sustained by one man and other factors, there were signs that the maintenance of houses was falling behind. The Council also let out a contract for the external painting of fourteen dwellings and commenced the modernisation of twenty pre-war council houses with the aid of standard grants, also by contract.

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

### 1. Number of pigs killed and inspected and carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned and weight of meat and offal condemned

	Numbers	Weight Condemned
Number killed and inspected .. .. .	22,743	
<i>All diseases and abnormal conditions except tuberculosis</i>		
Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	67	9,266 lbs.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	2,150	6,885 lbs.
Percentage of carcasses affected with diseases or abnormal conditions other than tuberculosis .. .. .	9.75%	
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>		
Whole carcasses condemned .. .. .	12	2,731 lbs.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	884	8,977 lbs.
Percentage of carcasses affected with tuberculosis .. .. .	3.94%	

The total weight of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption was 12 tons, 8 cwts., 2 qrs., 27 lbs.

## **2. Reasons for condemnation**

The following are some of the diseases or conditions which were confirmed by post mortem examination and resulted in the condemnations recorded in the previous table:

Tuberculosis, septimaemia, pyæmia, pneumonia, uraemia, bruising, peritonitis, pleurisy, swine erysipelas, pig paratyphoid and tumours.

The percentage of pigs found to be suffering from tuberculosis, contrary to the national average, showed a slight increase to that of the previous year (1959—3.56%, 1960—3.94%). There was, however, a decrease in the percentage of pigs found to be affected with other diseases or abnormal conditions (1959—10.13%, 1960—9.75%).

## **3. General**

### **(a) Co-operation with the two bacon factories**

It again gives me great pleasure to record that the arduous task of meat inspection was greatly eased by the wholehearted co-operation accorded us by the staff and management of the bacon factories. In this connexion it should be remembered that not all pigs are insured and the condemnation of the whole or part of these pigs result in a financial loss to the factories. Also when offal or organs were condemned from any of the 22,743 pigs inspected, the resultant financial loss was sustained by the factories.

### **(b) Meat inspection grant**

The grant towards the cost of meat inspection received from the Ministry by this Council, which is calculated on the number of pigs inspected, will be unfavourable to this Council because the number of pigs slaughtered and inspected fell sharply from 42,829 in 1959 to 22,743 in 1960. To ensure 100% meat inspection in this District without having to call on the services of inspectors from adjoining local authorities, this Council is now employing three fully qualified inspectors. The amount of £463 grant compared with £608 grant received the previous financial year is very discouraging to a small authority giving a full meat inspection service, the benefits of which are conferred on those parts of the country served with the products from the two bacon factories. It appears to me that there is a strong case for the review of the system of grants for meat inspection to ensure that small authorities in the "exporting areas" are actively encouraged to maintain this vital public health service. Also the Ministry grant does not differentiate between the length of time taken to inspect pigs and sows or boars. Sows and boars take a much longer time to slaughter, dress and inspect. In the case of the modern bacon factory some 200 bacon pigs can be dealt with in the same time it takes to deal with some 40 sows.



### (c) Slaughtering and inspection system in large bacon factory

I record with pride that important people in the meat inspection world think it worthwhile to visit Nailsworth to see the slaughtering, dressing and inspection system in operation in the large modern bacon factory.

## Food Inspection

### 1. Milk

Three biological samples of milk were taken. In every case no traces of tubercle bacilli and br. abortus were found. All twelve samples of pasteurised milk submitted for bacteriological examination proved to be satisfactory.

The first sample of raw tuberculin tested milk taken from a milk vending machine was unsatisfactory. Liaison with the milk production officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries ensured a satisfactory repeat sample. However, the management of the factory in which the vending machine is sited, decided to take no risks and ordered that only pasteurised milk will in future be sold from it.

### 2. Ice Cream

Seven samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. Three of these samples were from ice cream manufactured outside of Nailsworth and they were all satisfactory. Of the four samples taken from the factory in this area, the first one taken when the factory commenced manufacturing at the start of the season was unsatisfactory. A thorough inspection was made and sample of the ingredients and the product at all stages of manufacture were taken. The manufacturer complied with all our requests regarding the operation of the plant and in some cases provided better equipment. Since then all samples have proved satisfactory.

### 3. Other Food

The following foods were found on examination at the wholesale warehouse and other food premises, to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered to us:—

Canned meats .. ..	351 lbs.
Preserved meats .. ..	275 lbs.
Canned fruits .. ..	89 lbs.
Canned vegetables .. ..	86 lbs.
Canned milk .. ..	32 lbs.
Canned fish .. ..	2 lbs.
Canned soup .. ..	15 lbs.
Preserves .. ..	4 lbs.
TOTAL	854 lbs.



In addition to the above foods a retailer suspected that a consignment of frozen raw mince meat was unfit for human consumption. It was felt on microscopic examination that this meat was fit, but four selected samples were taken for bacteriological examination. The bacteriologist reported the meat fit for human consumption.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS

(a) A small outbreak of Sonné Dysentery occurred among the pupils of one of the schools in the town. In the course of the outbreak seventy-two faeces samples were collected and taken to the laboratory. Nine of these samples proved positive. The kitchen staff at the school all voluntarily allowed samples to be taken, but they all proved to be negative.

Arising from the detailed investigations carried out at the time of the outbreak the Council pressed the local education authority to improve the sanitary accommodation and to provide hot water to the wash-hand basins provided for the pupils. At the end of the period under review the sanitary accommodation had been improved, but the hot water supply had not been installed.

(b) A contact with a case of typhoid, which occurred outside Nailsworth, was visited. As part of the investigation, faeces samples of the contact and his wife were taken. Luckily the bacteriological examination proved negative.

## LICENSED PREMISES

During the year all the public houses and hotels in the area were surveyed. This arose from a joint meeting convened by the Medical Officer of Health with public health inspectors of local authorities in the Central Gloucestershire United Districts and with representatives of the breweries. At this meeting joint standards for such things as hot water supplies, etc., were agreed.

The results of the survey and reactions of the breweries, who were given a schedule of work for each premises, were as follows:

Number of public houses and hotels	..	..	..	13
Number of public health defects found	..	..	..	27
Number of food hygiene defects	..	..	..	18
Number of premises at which the breweries offered to carry out work	..	..	..	9
Number of premises where offers of work was sufficient	..	..	..	7
Number of premises where work was completed by 31.12.60	..	..	..	1
Number of premises where work was in progress on 31.12.60	..	..	..	4

The work as it proceeded was carefully scrutinized by your officers. Considering that many of the defects listed above required major structural alterations to remedy them, the results at the end of the year were satisfactory and my thanks are due to the breweries for their ready co-operation.

I look forward to steady progress in this field during the ensuing year and to the two licensed clubs being surveyed and brought up to the necessary standard.

WATER SUPPLIES

(a) **Report on the mains water supply to the District by Mr. A. N. Peters, A.M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. W.E., Engineer and Manager, Stroud District Water Board**

The average consumption of water per head per day in the Urban area for the year 1960 was 38.4 gallons and 9,410,000 gallons were supplied by Meter for trade or other non-domestic uses. The total number of connections in the Urban area is approximately 1,100 and there are 27 meter supplies. From the Gig Mill Pumping Station 146,700,000 gallons were obtained during the year.

The supply to the Urban area is obtained partly from the Gig Mill Pumping Station and partly from the Minchinhampton Reservoirs. During the year 24 samples of water were examined from these two sources and the Analyst's Reports on all samples were satisfactory giving no B. Coli. per 100 mls.

To supply the new properties being erected in Park Road short lengths of 3" and 2" Water Mains were laid. Water Mains have been laid to supply the private development taking place off Dark Lane.

(b) **Work carried out on water supplies by your public health inspectors**

Samples of water were taken to the laboratory for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

Type of supply				No. of samples taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Mains	..	..	..	8	8	0
Private	..	..	..	6	4	2

The owner of house with the unsatisfactory samples connected the house to the mains supply.

The chemical analysis of the mains water supply showed that it was satisfactory and not plumbo-solvent. However, it is a very hard water with most of the hardness being of a temporary nature.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no swimming baths in the District and the use of a pool for this purpose has been discontinued for some years.



## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

### (a) **Report by Mr. C. Boothman, A.M.Inst.S.P., M.R.S.H., Manager of the Sewage Purification Works, Stanley Downton.**

The Stroud and District Joint Sewage Works deals with the sewage and trade wastes from the Urban Districts of Stroud and Nailsworth and a greater part of the Rural District.

The Sewage works was designed to treat the dry weather flow of 1.0 million/galls/day of sewage from a population of 40,000.

It is a Modern Scheme designed on the Biological percolating filter system incorporating "Alternating Double Filtration" and "Recirculation" principles, together with mechanical sludging of the sedimentation tanks, heated sludge digestion with gas collection, and automatically operated pumping plant and machinery.

The works was brought into operation in January, 1951, and from the start was overloaded.

There has been a steady increase in the dry weather flow over the years and at present the flow has reached 2.6 million/galls./day.

Over 1. million/galls./day is recorded as Infiltration and this is considered to be a high figure possibly due to long lengths of old sewers throughout the districts. The question of Infiltration and storm overflows is being investigated as a means of relief on certain overloaded sewers.

The Ministry has given approval to a scheme of extensions prepared by the Joint Committee's Consulting Engineers, W. H. Bateman and Partners of Batheaston, Bath, to bring the capacity of the works up to a dry weather flow of 3,000,000 galls./day with complete treatment of 6,000,000 galls./day in storm periods. Storm water tanks will be provided on a normal basis.

It is anticipated that the scheme of extensions will commence in the near future and will consist mainly of the following:

- No. 1 Suction dredger.
- No. 2 Circular mechanically sludged sedimentation tanks.
- No. 2 Circular mechanically sludged Humus tanks.
- No. 9 Circular percolating filters.
- No. 3 Sludge drying beds (one covered)
- Together with increased pumping capacity

The question of composting or pulverisation is still being considered as a means of conditioning the sludge in order to help its ultimate disposal as an Organic soil conditioner.

The existing works has operated satisfactorily over the past year and the purification from crude sewage to final effluent is 84%.

The quality of the final effluent does **not** comply with the requirements of the Severn River Board.



## **(b) Maintenance of sewers**

All sewage from Nailsworth passes along the Nailsworth Valley main joining the large trunk sewer at Dudbridge and thence to the disposal works. The valley sewer between the Nailsworth and Stroud Urban District boundaries is the joint responsibility of Nailsworth Urban District Council and Stroud Rural District Council. The Rural Council repairs and maintains the sewer, but Nailsworth Council pay an agreed proportion of the cost.

All public sewers and all drains serving Council-owned properties within this District are repaired and maintained by this Council. I am happy to report that this work proceeded steadily during the year.

## **(c) Improvement of sewers**

- (i) During the year a new length sewer was installed in the Park Road area at a cost of £404 to serve four existing private houses and eight new bungalows being erected by the Council. The provision of this sewer abated a long-standing nuisance, because the four private houses drained to a joint septic tank, the effluent of which discharged into a public surface water sewer, which discharges into the stream at the back of Fountain Street.
- (ii) Following repeated instances at times of heavy storms of the main sewer backing up the drain of a private house and then flooding the garden with sewage, remedial works comprising the installation of an anti-flood ball valve and the raising of the height of another manhole were carried out.

## **(d) Connections to sewers**

Some twenty new connections were made to the sewers. This figure is made up of six new dwellings connected to the sewers and fourteen existing dwellings connected to the sewers for the first time.

We are finding that improvement grants made by the Council encourage the provision of proper drainage to existing dwellings. One good example of this was the connection of three shops, with habitable rooms over, which formerly drained untreated to the Nailsworth stream, were modernised and connected to the sewer with the aid of two improvement grants.

## **(e) Private cesspools**

Seven Cesspools in this District were emptied during the year by the Stroud Rural District's purpose made vehicle. The disposal of the sewage raised no problems, as it is pumped from the vehicle into the trunk sewer.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

It again pleases me to report excellent co-operation between Mr. H. Critchley and his staff with the few problems that arise in the organisation of this service. I am indebted for the following report:—

### **Report on Refuse Collection in Nailsworth and Disposal on Gannicox Tip, by Mr. H. F. Critchley, M.Inst.P.H.É., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Surveyor and Chief Health Inspector, Stroud R.D.C.**

I have pleasure in complying with Mr. Denman's request for a brief report on the work carried out by my Council on behalf of Nailsworth.

For many years this has consisted principally of a Refuse Collection and Disposal Service.

The main collections in Nailsworth are each Monday. Two modern Dennis rear-loading Paxit Type vehicles are used, fitted with powerful diesel engines. The capacity of the vehicles is 22 and 15 cubic yards respectively. A compression ram is fitted in each case so that when full about 30 and 22 cubic yards can be carried. Two full loads and sometimes in the winter, three, are collected by each vehicle representing over 100 cubic yards in all, or about 20—25 tons.

A special small 6 cubic yard vehicle is used for narrow and difficult roads, which the larger vehicles are unable to negotiate.

All vehicles are fitted with salvage compartments although a good part of the waste paper in Nailsworth is, I believe, collected by private organizations and sold locally.

The largest vehicle has a crew of three, including the driver, and the others two men each.

I hope the service given is satisfactory but I am always ready to investigate any complaints received by Mr. Denman.

All the refuse is at present taken to our central tip at Gannicox, Stroud. The tip is completely screened by an 8ft.-high fence and every care is taken to minimise nuisance to adjoining houses.

The refuse is tipped in shallow layers and a bulldozer is used to level, consolidate and cover the refuse with earth at the end of each day. The tip is treated daily with a fly and deodorant spray and the Urban Rat Officer pays regular visits. A prefabricated building houses salvage and baling presses and four and sometimes five men are employed.

# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

## Rodent Control

	Visits	Baits laid	Poison	Baits laid
Agricultural premises .. ..	0	0	0	
Private dwellings .. ..	119	0	63	
Business premises .. ..	4	1	2	
Sewers .. ..	24	12	0	
Miscellaneous .. ..	2	0	2	

## Disinfestation of Insect Pests

Thirteen wasp nests were destroyed on private premises and the occupiers paid for this service. Fifteen wasp nests were treated on Council owned property such as grass verges to highways, etc.

Two cases of fleas in private houses were dealt with during the year.

# FACTORIES ACT, 1937—1959

## PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

### PART 1 OF THE ACT

#### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	32	26	1	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	2	10	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	34	36	1	Nil



## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	Nil	(1) Existing Not found to be adequate (2) Remedied	Nil	2	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to work) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	Nil	2	Nil	3	Nil

## PART VIII OF THE ACT

### Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

There have been no Outworkers employed in the Nailsworth Urban District during 1960.

### MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE (Section 34)

Number of Visits .. ..	3
Number of Notices served .. ..	0
Number of Certificates of Adequacy of Means of Escape issued	1

### PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 and 1936

Number of licensed petroleum stores .. ..	15
Number of inspections .. ..	10
Number of notices served .. ..	0

# Stroud Urban District Council

## **Chairman:**

T. JOHN, Esq., J.P.

## **Vice-Chairman:**

Mrs. P. E. PARKER

## **Clerk of the Council:**

H. S. GIBBONS, Esq.

## **Councillors:**

A. E. Bullock, Esq.

G. H. Bullock, Esq.

T. B. Cameron, Esq.

H. L. Dean, Esq.

Mrs. L. M. Fern

V. F. P. Frowen, Esq.

E. Geddes, Esq.

D. C. O. Hargest, Esq.

D. A. V. Harper, Esq.

J. Hillier, Esq.

F. W. Jenkinson, Esq.

D. Johnson, Esq.

Mrs. P. D. Michael

W. K. Preston, Esq., J.P.

D. S. Smith, Esq.

J. D. Waters, Esq.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF**

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

W. J. DOUGLAS COOPER, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O, D.P.H.

### **Chief Public Health Inspector:**

G. G. CRITCHLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### **Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:**

L. G. NORMAN, M.A.P.H.I., S.R.N.

### **First Additional Public Health Inspector:**

V. G. CATER, M.A.P.H.I.

### **Second Additional Public Health Inspector:**

W. L. FISHER, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### **Pupil:**

P. W. E. BIRD  
from 20.4.60

### **Pests Officer:**

J. H. R. MATTHEWS

### **Public Health Department Clerks:**

Mrs. M. J. Cooper

Mrs. A. Dullea

## PART 1

# GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres) .. .. .	2,779
Population (1951 Census) .. .. .	15,977
Population (Registrar General 1960) .. .. .	16,380
Estimated number of inhabited houses .. .. .	5,550
Rateable value at 1.4.60 .. .. .	£252,655
Estimated product of Penny Rate .. .. .	£1,053

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate .. .. .	154	149	303
Illegitimate .. .. .	147	145	292
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 mid year Home Population .. .. .	7	4	11
Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population .. .. .			18.50
Comparability Factor for Births .. .. .			17.1
Corrected Birth Rate for Stroud U.D. .. .. .			1.02
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. .. .			18.77
			3.6%

### Still Births

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate .. .. .	1	2	3
Illegitimate .. .. .	1	2	3
Total Live and Still Births .. .. .	—	—	—
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births) .. .. .			306
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 Live and Still Births .. .. .			9.80
			19.7

## DEATHS

### Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate .. .. .	6	3	9
Illegitimate .. .. .	5	3	8
	1	—	1

### Causes of Death of Infants under 1 year of age

Male 3 weeks	Congenital Defects	Stroud Maternity Hospital
Female 7 months	Broncho Pneumonia and At Home	
	Mongolism	
Male 5 days	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Female 4 days	Broncho Pneumonia	Gloucester Royal Hospital
Male 4 days	Congenital Defects	Gloucester Royal Hospital
Female 2 days	Congenital Defects	Cheltenham Maternity Hospital
Male 2 hours	Prematurity	Gloucester City Maternity Hospital
Male 3 months	Congenital Heart Disease	Frenchay Hospital, Bristol
Male 1 week	Broncho Pneumonia	Gloucester Royal Hospital



## Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age

	M.	F.	Total
	5	2	7
Legitimate .. .. .	4	2	6
Illegitimate .. .. .	1	—	1

## Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age

	M.	F.	Total
	2	1	3
Legitimate .. .. .	2	1	3
Illegitimate .. .. .	—	—	—

## Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births .. .. .	29.70
Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .. .. .	27.39
Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	90.90
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year in England and Wales per 1,000 live births .. .. .	21.7
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) .. .. .	23.10
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) England and Wales .. .. .	15.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) .. .. .	16.50
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) .. .. .	26.14
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) England and Wales .. .. .	32.9

## Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of Deaths .. .. .	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births .. .. .	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate England and Wales .. .. .	0.39

## Total Deaths in Stroud Urban District: 193

<i>Male Deaths</i>		<i>Female Deaths</i>	
In District =	79	In District =	64
Inward Transfers =	28	Inward Transfers =	22
Total	107		86

Average Age of all Male Deaths during 1960 .. .. .	65.18 years
Average Age of all Female Deaths during 1960 .. .. .	68.48 years
Average Age of all the Deaths in Stroud Urban District during 1960 .. .. .	67.17 years
Death Rate, England and Wales, per 1,000 estimated mid-year population .. .. .	11.5
Crude Death Rate for Stroud Urban District per 1,000 estimated mid-year population .. .. .	11.78
Comparability Factor for Deaths .. .. .	0.91
Therefore Corrected Death Rate .. .. . =	10.82

56 of the deaths which actually occurred in the precincts of the Urban District were classified as Outward Transferable deaths and for that reason have been transferred to other adjacent local authorities. Therefore only 143 deaths took place in Stroud Urban District.

## CAUSES OF DEATHS

		1 yr. 1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	Total
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ..	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm of stomach .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	.. ..	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	7
Malignant neoplasm of breast .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malignant neoplasm of uterus .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	.. ..	—	—	—	—	8	5	6	19
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	..	—	—	—	—	7	9	5	21
Coronary disease, angina .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	11	11	20	42
Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Other heart disease .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	5	6	23	34
Other circulatory disease .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4
Influenza .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	.. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	3	13	19
Bronchitis .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	..	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	6
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations .. .. .	.. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	..	2	—	1	—	1	—	3	7
Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
All other accidents .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Suicide .. .. .	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Homicide and operations of war .. ..	.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL									193

## TYPES OF CANCER DEATHS

Lympho Sarcoma .. .. .	.. .. .	2 cases
Cancer of Bronchus and Lung .. .. .	.. .. .	7 cases
Reticulo Sarcoma .. .. .	.. .. .	3 cases
Cancer of Uterus .. .. .	.. .. .	2 cases
Cancer of Nose .. .. .	.. .. .	1 case
Cancer of Caecum .. .. .	.. .. .	1 case
Glioblastoma .. .. .	.. .. .	2 cases
Cancer of Eye .. .. .	.. .. .	1 case
Cancer of Colon .. .. .	.. .. .	3 cases
Cancer of Stomach .. .. .	.. .. .	1 case
Cancer of Breast .. .. .	.. .. .	1 case
Cancer of Larynx .. .. .	.. .. .	1 case
Cancer of Prostate .. .. .	.. .. .	2 cases
Cancer of Rectum .. .. .	.. .. .	2 cases
Cancer of Bladder .. .. .	.. .. .	1 case
TOTAL		30 cases

There were 15 Male and 15 Female cases.  
Average Age of all Cancer Deaths, 63.8 years.

### LONGEVITY TABLE

Age Group			Males	Females	Total
0— 1 years	..	..	6	3	9
1— 5 years	..	..	—	—	—
5— 10 years	..	..	1	—	1
10— 20 years	..	..	—	1	1
20— 30 years	..	..	—	—	—
30— 40 years	..	..	1	2	3
40— 50 years	..	..	3	6	9
50— 60 years	..	..	15	6	21
60— 70 years	..	..	27	19	46
70— 80 years	..	..	27	22	49
80— 90 years	..	..	24	21	45
90—100 years	..	..	3	6	9
TOTAL			107	86	193

### MONTHS OF THE YEAR IN WHICH DEATHS TOOK PLACE

Month			In the District	Inward Transfer	Total
January	..	..	15	4	19
February	..	..	10	9	19
March	..	..	14	2	16
April	..	..	13	3	16
May	..	..	11	5	16
June	..	..	11	6	17
July	..	..	10	2	12
August	..	..	10	2	12
September	..	..	8	4	12
October	..	..	9	5	14
November	..	..	13	3	16
December	..	..	19	5	24
			143	50	193

Therefore again December, January and February were the worst months for deaths in the district.

### DEATHS IN HOSPITALS

#### In the District

Stroud General Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Cashes Green Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Stroud Maternity Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	1



Outside the District

Gloucester Royal Hospital .. .. .	20
Gloucester City Maternity Hospital .. .. .	2
Standish Hospital .. .. .	6
Horton Road Hospital,, Gloucester .. .. .	3
Salterley Grange Hospital, Cheltenham .. .. .	3
Frenchay Hospital, Bristol .. .. .	4
Over Hospital .. .. .	1
Cheltenham Maternity Hospital .. .. .	1
St. Paul's Nursing Home, Gloucester .. .. .	1
Lydbrook Hospital, West Dean .. .. .	1
Westminster Hospital .. .. .	1
Westbury Hall Hospital .. .. .	1
Miners Hospital, Caerphilly .. .. .	1
Total	87

87 of the 193 deaths occurred in hospitals within and without the district.

Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospital=45%.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS 1960

Disease	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25 years & over	Age unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	5
Whooping Cough .. .. .	3	1	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	10
Measles .. .. .	—	2	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	7
Dysentery .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	5
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total											33

DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The following Immunisations and Vaccinations have been carried out within the District during 1960 by General Practitioners and Local Authority Doctors:—

No. of Children who completed a full course of  
Primary Immunisation

	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P. .. .. .	55(50)	11(10)	3(2)	1(1)	—	—	—	70(63)
L.A. .. .. .	146(102)	9(3)	3	3(3)	1(1)	27	4	193(109)

### No. of Children who received a Re-inforcing Dose

			Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P.	..	..	—	1(1)	—	—	3(1)	20(3)	2(1)	26(6)
L.A.	..	..	—	—	—	—	21	187	2	210

NOTE: Figures in Brackets denote Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough injections included in totals.

### VACCINATION — SMALLPOX

			Under 1 year	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary	..	..	132(78)	6(4)	4(2)	3	4	149(84)
Re-Vaccination	..	..	—	1	1	1	12	15

The figures in brackets are vaccinations given at County Clinics and are included in the totals.

### VACCINATION — WHOOPING COUGH

			Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
G.P.	..	..	30(50)	6(10)	1(2)	—(1)	—	—	—	37(63)
L.A.	..	..	116(102)	6(3)	—	3(3)	1(1)	—	—	126(109)

Figures in brackets denote combined Prophylaxis and are included in totals.

### TUBERCULOSIS

There was one death from pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year and there are 171 cases remaining on the Register.

#### Cases on Register

Pulmonary	..	..	..	74	68	142
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	9	20	29
				<hr/> 83	<hr/> 88	<hr/> 171

### TABLE SHOWING AGES OF NEW CASES AND IN-TRANSFERS

	New Cases				In-Transfers			
			Non-				Non-	
	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory	Respiratory
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
25—44 years	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	—
45—64 years	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Merrywalks, Stroud, between 6th to 19th September, when 2,385 persons attended by appointment and Public Sessions. Of the 40 persons recalled for further investigation, there were found to be no active tuberculosis cases, 6 inactive and 4 non-tuberculous conditions. It is interesting to record that 189 persons of the Over 60 age group attended for x-ray, most probably a direct result of publicity received through the co-operation of the Old People's Welfare Organiser, Gloucestershire Community Council.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

##### **Removal of persons in need of care and attention to suitable premises**

There were no cases during the year calling for action under this Act.

#### INTERNATIONAL VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

During the year 82 International Vaccination Certificates were signed by the General Practitioners in this district and were stamped and countersigned by me.



## PART II

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1960, the tenth which I have had the privilege to present. As in previous years it includes contributions by the Engineer and Surveyor, Housing Manager, and the Engineer and Manager of the Stroud District Water Board, and I am grateful to them for their kind co-operation.

It is gratifying to be able to record that 1960 saw good progress in all aspects of the work of the Department. It was disappointing that two duties for which we had previously been responsible, namely the licensing and control of milk retailers and the issue of Certificates of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire, were transferred to the County Council, as in both cases it was felt that the work was being carried out efficiently and effectively by this Council. However, despite this loss of duties, it would appear that the work of the Department will continue to increase as more new legislation came into force during the year, including the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, and The Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960. Furthermore, The Offices Act, 1960, will come into operation on the 1st January, 1962, whilst new Housing and Public Health legislation is at present in the "Bill" stage.

The eradication of unfit houses is being given priority by the Council. At the end of the year it was decided to allocate 85% of new houses or the equivalent to slum clearance, with the exception of the old peoples' units which are to be subject to periodic review. This will be of the greatest help and should result in all unfit properties being dealt with during the next two to three years.

A 100% post mortem examination of all animals slaughtered in the district, for sale for human consumption, was again achieved. It is unfortunate that the owners of the Abattoir continue to operate Sunday slaughtering as, in consequence, it is always necessary for an officer to be present.

1960 demonstrated very clearly the success of the Government's Tuberculosis Eradication Order, the percentage of cows slaughtered and found to be affected with tuberculosis falling from 26.82% in 1959 to 0.89%.

Following a combined Meeting with representatives of all trade interests, the Council submitted the required Report under Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, in August, 1960. The Minister confirmed the Report in November and fixed 1st July, 1962, as the day from which the two slaughterhouses in the district must comply fully with the specified Regulations.

An important duty of the Pests Officer during the year was to ensure that the new controlled refuse tip at Gannicox was main-

tained completely free from rat infestation—a task in which he was successful.

One special survey was completed and a new one carried out in 1960. The former was a survey of houses in the Slade Ward made in order to ascertain how many were provided with separate kitchens, baths, wash hand basins, sinks, hot water supplies, satisfactory W.Cs. and ventilated food larders. The object of the survey was to publicise Improvement Grants. The second was a pilot survey which was planned with a view to estimating the percentage of houses in the district having closets without flushing cisterns. Details of both are included in the Report.

I am happy to state that part of what has been a serious public health nuisance for many years in the district, namely the condition of the derelict Stroud Water Canal, is being abated. The Severn River Board will soon complete a major £44,000 scheme which will provide a new flood relief channel in place of the Canal from the outfall of the Slad stream at Wallbridge to Ebley Mills. From a public health aspect the Scheme has already achieved two things—the removal of the virtually stagnant stretch of water and the alleviation of flooding. Apart from these aspects the improvement in appearance and amenity value is most striking. It is to be hoped that the County Council, who control the length from Thrupp to Wallbridge, will see fit to make a similar improvement.

During the year hairdressers and their premises became subject to registration for the first time in the district. Some form of registration was obviously desirable and considerable improvements have already been effected.

Good progress has been made with the improvement of licensed premises and a programme has been agreed with the main Brewery Company concerned whereby all properties in the district will be brought up to the required standard within a period of five years.

The Department was again somewhat unfortunate in respect of staff absence, Mr. Cater being away due to illness for some three months. Mr. W. L. Fisher, who was originally a pupil in the Department and was appointed to a vacancy in December, 1956, left at the end of the year to take up a post with Petersfield Rural District Council. Mr. P. W. E. Bird entered the Department in April as a pupil.

Finally I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all members of the Council for their continued support. I would also pay tribute to Mr. Norman, my Deputy, and all members of the staff of the Health Department, for their loyalty and efficient and conscientious work throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. CRITCHLEY,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*



## CO-OPERATION WITH OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES

The close co-operation which has always existed with officers of neighbouring Authorities continued during the year, whilst the usual good liaison with officers of other public authorities, with whom it has been necessary to work, was also maintained. In regard to the latter I would particularly like to acknowledge the assistance the Department has received from

- (i) The Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
- (ii) H.M. Inspector of Factories.
- (iii) The County Fire Prevention Officers of the Gloucestershire County Fire Service.
- (iv) The Public Analyst for the City of Bristol and County of Gloucestershire.
- (v) The Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Bristol.
- (vi) The Inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Stroud area.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS DURING THE YEAR

### Housing and Associated Matters

Dwelling houses inspected under Housing and Public Health Acts .. .. .	504
Re-inspections of houses .. .. .	291
Visits in connection with council house applicants .. .. .	238
Miscellaneous housing visits .. .. .	91
Rent Act visits .. .. .	31
Visits re. general complaints and nuisances .. .. .	201
Miscellaneous visits (advice, information, etc.) .. .. .	439
Visits re. caravan sites and moveable dwellings .. .. .	66
Visits re. infestations .. .. .	25
Visits re. Dustbin Maintenance Scheme and refuse disposal .. .. .	267
Visits re. drainage .. .. .	274
Visits re. survey of domestic facilities (Slade Ward) .. .. .	131

### Food Inspection and Food Hygiene

Visits to slaughterhouses .. .. .	1,501
Visits to food shops (butchers, grocers, greengrocers, etc.) .. .. .	255
Visits to mobile food shops .. .. .	33
Visits to cafes and restaurants .. .. .	75
Visits to canteens and kitchens (factories, schools and hospitals) .. .. .	35
Visits to bakehouses .. .. .	23
Visits to licensed premises .. .. .	224
Visits to registered premises (Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955) .. .. .	44

### Sampling

Ice cream — bacteriological .. .. .	3
Milk — bacteriological .. .. .	12
— biological .. .. .	7
Water — chemical and bacteriological .. .. .	36



## General Maintenance of Environmental Hygiene

Visits re. water supplies .. .. .	56
Visits to swimming pool re. tests .. .. .	50
Visits to watercourses .. .. .	27
Visits re. infectious disease investigations .. .. .	28
Visits and investigations re. atmospheric pollution .. .. .	87
Visits to schools .. .. .	10
Visits to cinemas and places of entertainment .. .. .	47
Visits to factories and outworkers .. .. .	72
Visits to shops (Shops Act 1950) .. .. .	103
Visits to hairdressers' premises .. .. .	57
Visits to farms .. .. .	20
Visits to petroleum stores .. .. .	143
Visits to pet shops .. .. .	6
Visits to offices .. .. .	3
Visits re. fireguards to heating appliances .. .. .	12
Total number of visits and inspections	5,527
Total number of visiting and inspections in connection with rodent control	2,558

## HOUSING

### A. Clearance Areas

#### (i) HILL STREET (No. 1) AREA COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1956

All properties were demolished and the site cleared in 1957. At the end of the year no definite plans for the re-development of the area had been formulated, but as a temporary measure the Council were contemplating the use of part of the site as a car park.

#### (ii) BISLEY OLD ROAD/MIDDLE HILL/SUMMER STREET (No. 2) AREA COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDER, 1957

13 of the 57 houses in the area were still occupied at the end of the year. However, it would appear that the remaining tenants should be re-housed early in 1961 and demolition of the area completed.

### B. Slum Clearance Programme

#### TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN DEALING WITH UNFIT HOUSES UP TO 31.12.60

(i) Number of houses demolished .. .. .	68
(ii) Number of houses closed (including houses subject to Demolition Orders and those in confirmed Clearance Areas but not as yet demolished) .. .. .	159
(iii) Number of houses made fit (including those made fit as a result of Improvement Grants) .. .. .	47
(iv) Total number dealt with to date .. .. .	274
(v) Percentage of total dealt with .. .. .	54.7
(vi) Number of houses remaining to be dealt with .. .. .	227

**C. Report on Housing by the Engineer and Surveyor, T. G. Askew, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.**

(i) Number of Council Houses erected 1960	..	..	..	2
(ii) Number of Council Flats erected 1960	..	..	..	Nil
(iii) Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1960	..	..	..	130
(iv) Number of Council Houses under construction 31.12.60	..	..	..	54
(v) Number of Council Flats under construction 31.12.60	..	..	..	144
(vi) Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction 31.12.60	..	..	..	70

**IMPROVEMENT GRANTS**

(vii) Total number of Discretionary Grants authorised in 1960	..	..	..	17
(viii) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme	..	..	..	114
(ix) Total number of Standard Grants authorised in 1960	..	..	..	26
(x) Total number improved by Standard Grants	..	..	..	29

**D. Report on Housing by the Housing Manager F. J. Pugh, A.I.Hsg., A.R.S.H.**

At the 31st December, 1960, the total number of applications on the waiting list (excluding slum clearance) was 336. Of these 61 are owners or tenants of fit properties, 16 applicants reside outside the area, and 11 are from single persons.

This leaves a total of 248 applications which merit consideration, and over half of them (128) are in respect of aged persons.

During the year 47 families were re-housed, 45 of them being accommodated in re-lets.

During 1960 numerous exchanges and transfers were arranged between tenants to make the best use of Council accommodation, and four exchanges were arranged which involved other authorities.

**IMPROVEMENT SCHEME**

The improvement of the old type of Council houses, which involves the installation of hot water systems, wash-hand basins and the renewal of landlord's fixtures and fittings, is proceeding very satisfactorily, and approximately 200 houses have now been completed.

**REFRIGERATOR RENTAL SCHEME**

The renting of refrigerators from the Council by the tenants is still popular, and at the present time approximately 350 refrigerators have been installed.

**E. Slade Ward—Survey of Domestic Amenities**

With the intention of giving publicity to the Improvement Grants available through the Council, a survey of the houses in Slade Ward was undertaken. This particular ward was chosen mainly because the new residential development is proportionately less than in other wards and secondly because a substantial number of the older houses were likely to be without the standard amenities.

All Council-owned properties, numbering 394, were excluded and all self-contained flats were included as separate dwellings.

The analysis of the survey was as follows:—

	Owner/ Occupied	Tenanted	Total
Number of dwellings .. .. .	271	214	485
Considered to be unfit for habitation .. ..	2	65	67
Dwellings having a separate kitchen .. ..	251	143	394
Fixed bath .. .. .	186	41	227
Wash hand basin .. .. .	149	28	177
Hot water supply other than to sink only ..	165	32	197
W.C. in or contiguous to dwelling .. ..	234	114	348
Satisfactory food storage facilities .. ..	155	36	191
Dwellings improved in past five years by means of Grant .. .. .	15	1	16
Dwellings improved in past five years without Grant .. .. .	23	5	28
New dwellings in past five years .. ..	41	7	48

A great deal of interest was created in the Improvement Grant Scheme and a number of houses visited were subsequently improved either by Discretionary or Standard Grants. The survey was also useful in that it gave an indication of the number of houses which could probably be improved with grant aid.

It is unfortunate that, as in other parts of the district, the number of tenanted houses improved under the Grant Scheme was very small indeed, i.e. one out of sixteen.

The survey showed that the majority of the external W.Cs. were contiguous to houses, which meant that no Standard Grant could be given for improvement in this particular respect. However it is hoped that the point will be resolved in forthcoming legislation.

#### F. Pilot Survey—Provision of Flushing Cisterns

Difficulty has always existed in persuading owners to provide flushing cisterns to closets which are connected to the sewer and which are otherwise satisfactory. It was decided during the year, therefore, to endeavour to ascertain the extent of the problem by carrying out a pilot survey in five different parts of the district embracing 277 houses of similar type and character. The result of the survey is summarised below.

	Owner/occupied houses	Tenanted houses	Totals
Houses having W.Cs. with flushing cisterns ..	152	58	210
Houses having W.Cs. without flushing cisterns ..	21	46	67
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>277</b>



**C. Report on Housing by the Engineer and Surveyor, T. G. Askew, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.**

(i) Number of Council Houses erected 1960	.. ..	2
(ii) Number of Council Flats erected 1960	.. ..	Nil
(iii) Number of Private Enterprise Houses erected 1960	.. ..	130
(iv) Number of Council Houses under construction 31.12 60	.. ..	54
(v) Number of Council Flats under construction 31.12.60	.. ..	144
(vi) Number of Private Enterprise Houses under construction 31.12.60	.. ..	70

**IMPROVEMENT GRANTS**

(vii) Total number of Discretionary Grants authorised in 1960	.. ..	17
(viii) Total number of houses which have been improved by Discretionary Grants since commencement of Scheme	.. ..	114
(ix) Total number of Standard Grants authorised in 1960	.. ..	26
(x) Total number improved by Standard Grants	.. ..	29

**D. Report on Housing by the Housing Manager F. J. Pugh, A.I.Hsg., A.R.S.H.**

At the 31st December, 1960, the total number of applications on the waiting list (excluding slum clearance) was 336. Of these 61 are owners or tenants of fit properties, 16 applicants reside outside the area, and 11 are from single persons.

This leaves a total of 248 applications which merit consideration, and over half of them (128) are in respect of aged persons.

During the year 47 families were re-housed, 45 of them being accommodated in re-lets.

During 1960 numerous exchanges and transfers were arranged between tenants to make the best use of Council accommodation, and four exchanges were arranged which involved other authorities.

**IMPROVEMENT SCHEME**

The improvement of the old type of Council houses, which involves the installation of hot water systems, wash-hand basins and the renewal of landlord's fixtures and fittings, is proceeding very satisfactorily, and approximately 200 houses have now been completed.

**REFRIGERATOR RENTAL SCHEME**

The renting of refrigerators from the Council by the tenants is still popular, and at the present time approximately 350 refrigerators have been installed.

**E. Slade Ward—Survey of Domestic Amenities**

With the intention of giving publicity to the Improvement Grants available through the Council, a survey of the houses in Slade Ward was undertaken. This particular ward was chosen mainly because the new residential development is proportionately less than in other wards and secondly because a substantial number of the older houses were likely to be without the standard amenities.

Bank Holiday week-end. Evening working took place on most weekdays.

At the Bacon Factory two officers were again required for duty from 7.30 a.m. to mid-morning whenever slaughtering was in progress.

## **B. Ebley Abattoir**

From a public health aspect the Abattoir has been run efficiently throughout the year under private management and control. The Council's detailed requirements under the Slaughterhouse Hygiene Regulations were discussed with the management, the Appointed Day having been fixed by the Minister for the 1st July, 1962. Improvements already effected include a new well-ventilated staff canteen containing a sink and wash hand basin, both with hot and cold water, an electric stove for the cooking of meals, and a drying room for clothes. The sanitary accommodation has been re-designed and improved. A large garage and office block were also built during the year. Plans are now in hand for the provision of new covered lairage which will incorporate the existing lairage.

The effectiveness of the Tuberculosis Eradication Order which came into force on 1st March, 1959, is shown in the low percentage of animals found to be affected with tuberculosis—.32% in cattle excluding cows, and .89% in cows, with an overall percentage of 0.44%.

Of the 12 animals affected, only one was sent in as a reactor to the Tuberculin Test by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the other eleven being found in the course of routine inspections. In each case the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed. No calves were found to be affected with tuberculosis during the year.

## **C. Tuberculosis Order**

No cattle were sent in for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order during the year.

## **D. Tuberculous Reactors**

One heifer was consigned to the Abattoir as a reactor by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The lung lymph nodes were found to be heavily infected together with small lesions in the bowel lymph nodes.

## **E. Table showing percentage of cows slaughtered at Ebley Abattoir during the last ten years and found to be affected with Tuberculosis**

1951	—	28.75%	1956	—	26.40%
1952	—	19.05%	1957	—	29.20%
1953	—	18.32%	1958	—	17.49%
1954	—	26.15%	1959	—	26.82%
1955	—	27.89%	1960	—	.89%

**F. Bacon Factory**

The number of pigs slaughtered and dressed in the Bacon Factory shows a considerable decrease compared with previous annual figures, the English bacon industry having had a difficult year.

Details of pigs slaughtered and dressed at the Bacon  
Factory for the past six years

1955 —	34,390	1958 —	30,393
1956 —	27,913	1959 —	28,627
1957 —	26,685	1960 —	19,686*

\*This figure includes 975 pork pigs killed and dressed at the Bacon Factory for the Abattoir.

As in the case of the Abattoir, the Appointed Day by when all necessary improvements will have to be completed has been fixed by the Minister as 1st July, 1962.

**G. Casualty Animals**

104 animals were admitted to the Abattoir and Bacon Factory for emergency slaughter during the year, comprising 36 cattle, 13 calves, 29 sheep, 19 pigs and 7 sows and boars. The chief reasons for emergency slaughter were calving, lambing and farrowing difficulties, and injuries due to accidents. Of these animals it was found necessary to condemn, as being unfit for human consumption, 9 cattle, 1 calf, 4 sheep, 7 pigs and 1 sow. In 13 cases it was necessary to condemn a part carcase.

**H. Ante-Mortem Inspection**

Ante-mortem inspection of animals awaiting slaughter was carried out, particular attention being paid to casualty animals.

**I. Diseases of Animals Acts**

There were several outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease throughout the country, and outbreaks in the neighbouring counties prevented many animals from being brought in for slaughter. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Bacon Factory made arrangements on a number of occasions for pigs from the Forest of Dean and Ross areas to be slaughtered at Gloucester and transported immediately to Ebley for dressing. In another instance pigs from Somerset were slaughtered and dressed at Taunton and the carcasses brought in meat vans to the factory for curing.



## J. Post-Mortem Inspection

TABLE SHOWING ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED  
AND CARCASES, PART CARCASES AND ORGANS  
CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. ..	2,162	556	273	7,573	22,260
Number inspected .. ..	2,162	556	273	7,573	22,260
<i>All Diseases except T.B.</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	3	8	2	6	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	601	283	11	245	3,907
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	27.94%	52.34%	4.76%	3.31%	17.65%
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	7	5	—	—	516
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. ..	0.32%	0.89%	—	—	2.32%
<i>Cysticercosis</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	16	2	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion .. ..	16	2	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

## K. Total weight of meat and other organs condemned

Total weight of meat and organs (home killed) condemned as unfit for human consumption—17 tons, 10 cwt.

## L. Causes of Condemnation

The following details indicate some of the diseases and conditions, other than tuberculosis, affecting animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir and Bacon Factory.

### CATTLE

Actino-bacillosis  
Generalised Oedema  
Septicaemia  
Bacterial Necrosis

Multiple Tumours  
Multiple abscesses  
Johnes Disease  
Liver fluke  
Injury—Bruising

### CALVES

Oedema  
Umbilical Pyaemia

Immaturity

### SHEEP

Injuries and Bruising  
Lambing

Emaciation  
Parasitic Infections

### PIGS

Septic Pneumonia  
Septic Metritis  
Peritonitis and Pleurisy

Swine Erysipelas  
Arthritis  
Injuries and Bruising

## M. *Cysticercus Bovis*

18 cases were found in 1960 consisting of 13 heifers, 3 steers and 2 cows. In each case a single degenerate cyst was found.

### *Comparative percentages for last eight years*

1953	—	2.60%	1957	—	0.58%
1954	—	1.23%	1958	—	0.79%
1955	—	0.68%	1959	—	0.38%
1956	—	0.81%	1960	—	0.66%

## N. Other Foodstuffs Condemned

The following quantities of other foods were condemned in 1960 as being unfit for human consumption:—

59 lbs. Bacon	182 tins Fish
2 lbs. Sausages	268 tins Milk and Milk Products
3 lbs. Veal	52 tins Soup
3 lbs. Cooked Meat	354 tins/packets Cereals, sweetened
7 Meat Pies	foods and flavouring compounds
7 Chickens	61 boxes/packets Cheese
42 lbs. Wet Fish	29 lbs. Cheese
67 lbs. Shell Fish	18½ lbs. Butter and Fats
372 tins Meat and Meat Products	273 packets/boxes Cake and Biscuits
567 tins Vegetables	4 baskets Watercress
1,053 tins Fruit and Preserves	

## O. The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations

These Regulations provide for the payment of special exchequer grants to local authorities who are required to inspect export meat, that is, meat in excess of local requirements. A grant of £453 was received for the year ending 31st March, 1960. The actual cost of inspecting "export" meat is considerably in excess of this figure and the formula on which the Ministry grant is based remains unrealistic.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Bristol Public Health Laboratory and the County Public Analyst's Department were again available for the submission of samples and for advice during 1960, and together they provided an excellent service.

Samples that have been submitted include water, milk, ice cream, lead peroxide candles, deposit gauges, meat specimens, food containing extraneous matter and faecal specimens.

## MILK

### A. General

There are 7 registered dairies, other than farm dairies, within the district, and 28 retail dealers. The majority of retailers deal in pasteurised milk from one central depot which produces the bulk of the supplies. Four retailers were licensed to deal in Tuberculin Tested milk and three Supplementary Licences were issued to dairymen from other districts to retail milk in the urban area.

The responsibility for licensing passed to the County Council, as Food and Drugs authority, on the 1st October, 1960.

### B. Bacteriological Samples of Milk

#### (a) Tuberculin Tested Milk

Eleven samples were taken, ten of which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test. In the case of the one failure, the matter was referred to the Divisional Milk Officer who gave advice to the producer. Follow-up samples of this milk proved to be satisfactory.

#### (b) Pasteurised Milk

Two samples were taken, both of which satisfied the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests.

#### (c) Biological Examination

Seven samples were submitted for biological examination. The laboratory report showed that all were negative to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli but that one was positive to the presence of *Brucella Abortus*. The premises of the producer concerned were situated in the district of an adjacent authority and the matter was passed to them for appropriate action. However it is possible to record that the herd consisted of 36 animals and, after a series of samples, *Brucella Abortus* was isolated from the milk of two animals.



ICE CREAM

A. Sampling

The results of two samples of ice cream and one of iced lolly taken during the year proved to be satisfactory, the ice-creams being placed in Grade I.

B. Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) etc. Regulations, 1947—1952

There has been no change with respect to premises coming within the provisions of these Regulations, one firm only manufacturing ice cream and using the cold mix method.

TYPES AND NUMBERS OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE AREA SUBJECT TO CONTROL UNDER THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

These businesses are listed having regard to the main type of food trading carried on. The majority of premises are, in fact, used for several different types of food trading.

							Totals
Food manufacturing							
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Breweries	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
							—
							12
Preparation and retail sale							
Cafes and restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Fish fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
							—
							21
Retail sale only							
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fish and poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
General food shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
							—
							126
Factory, School and Institutional catering facilities							..
							27
Licensed premises							
Public	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
							—
							52
Warehouses							..
							6
Unlicensed Hotels and Guest Houses							..
							6
							—
							250

## Registered Premises

Included in the foregoing total are food businesses which, by reason of their nature, are registered by the Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These are enumerated in the following table:—

Registered for manufacture, storage and sale of Ice Cream ..	1
Registered for storage and sale only of Ice Cream .. ..	47
Registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale .. .. .	6
	—
	54
	—

## FOOD HAWKERS

In addition to the above “static” food businesses, a number of mobile food shops operate in the Urban District. The Food Hygiene Regulations extend to these also, and consequently they were subjected to inspection as opportunity offered or, in some cases, as the need demanded. Not all these mobile shops operate from bases within the area, but such bases as are within the Urban District were also subject to inspection, since they serve as food stores and are used to some extent for the preparation of foodstuffs subsequently retailed from the mobile shops.

Persons engaged in this type of trading, and their premises where these lie within the Urban District, are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 154, Gloucestershire County Council Act 1956.

Good co-operation exists with neighbouring authorities in connection with this aspect of food hygiene.

Premises registered .. .. .	4
Firms and individuals registered as Hawkers .. ..	9
Vehicles used as mobile shops .. .. .	14
Open stalls .. .. .	1

## LICENSED PREMISES

In January a basic standard of requirements for licensed premises was agreed with other officers in the Medical Officer of Health's area. Subsequently a meeting was held with representatives of the main Brewery Company concerned, when it was agreed

- (a) That all licensed premises in the district should be brought up to the required basic standard within 5 years, with the exception of those which were to be closed within the period.
- (b) That as far as possible at least a fifth of the programme would be carried out each year.

- (c) That there would be consultation in regard to priorities between the Public Health Department and the Brewery Company.
- (d) That the Brewery Company will assist the local authority officers by giving directives to tenants and managers in regard to hygienic practices, particularly washing-up routine, drippings and over-spill beer and smoking.

By the end of the year action had already been taken on many of the schedules of requirements submitted, whilst major schemes of reconstruction were in progress at three licensed premises. Considerable improvements were also effected at the two free licensed houses in the district.

Number of licensed premises	..	..	..	..	52
Number of inspections and visits made	..	..	..	..	224
Number of notices served	..	..	..	..	24

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1955/57

There is still room for a considerable improvement in hygiene in many of the different types of food premises in the district. Largely it seems to be a case of lack of "understanding of the need" on the part of food handlers and, until they are educated to this end, improvement will be slow. The indifferent attitude of some handlers is aided and abetted by the apathy of many members of the public who appear content to accept a comparatively low standard. It is to be hoped that the public will assist in the Council's endeavour to improve food hygiene by demanding a higher standard.

## EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD

Two complaints were received regarding bread.

The first related to wrapped sliced bread and a sample was submitted to the Public Analyst. No rodent excreta was found but patches and a strand of a brownish colour were found throughout the crumb of the loaf. Microscopically this consisted essentially of farinaceous matter, probably portions of brown flour containing husk. The bakery concerned, which is in another local authority district, took appropriate action to ensure that in future brown and white doughs would be kept entirely separate.

The second complaint concerned part of what appeared to be an insect in a white loaf. It was identified as a typical insect head but it was not possible with certainty to state whether it was from a cockroach or house cricket. An inspection of the bakery responsible showed that there had been a recent infestation of cockroaches, possibly due to the demolition of old buildings in the vicinity. The proprietors had already taken active measures but further advice was given.



## Sausage Rolls

A complaint was received regarding sausage rolls which were purchased from a mobile trader, in a pre-wrapped cellophane pack, and found to be mouldy. The Council decided to issue a severe warning to the trader in question.

In this case, too, the manufacturer's premises were in an adjacent district and the local authority concerned gave advice regarding rapid cooling and the need for improved distribution methods of his meat products.

## LECTURES ON FOOD HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Although no particular lectures were arranged, members of the Health Department staff met requests from a number of organisations for talks on public health and food hygiene.

A request from one of the Technical Schools for a talk on Food Hygiene to the Sixth Form in connection with their G.C.E. Human Biology course was welcomed, as it presented an excellent opportunity to stress the importance of this aspect of public health not only in food premises but also in the home.

## HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS PREMISES

The Council, having adopted Section 166 of the Gloucestershire County Council Act, 1956, relating to the registration of Hairdressers and Barbers, and their premises, appointed 1st April, 1950, as the day on which the Section should come into force.

57 visits were made to the 21 premises in the district. Various requirements were necessary at certain premises, including the provision of hot water for staff washing facilities, whilst the importance of an efficient sterilising routine for instruments and equipment was stressed both during the initial visits and subsequent discussions with proprietors. The majority have complied in the latter respect. By the 31st December, 15 premises had been given a Certificate of Registration.

## WATER SUPPLY

### **A. Report on the Water Supply of the District by A. N. Peters, A.M. Inst. C.E., M.Inst. W.E., Engineer and Manager, Stroud District Water Board**

#### **(i) Sources of supply and means of storage and distribution**

The supply to the Urban District is mainly from the water pumped at Chalford to the Covered Service Reservoir at Bisley Old Road. From the Covered Service Reservoir an elevated tank is fed and this supplies the houses above the Reservoir.

In order to supply the housing development at Farmhill a 6" Main was laid along Stratford Road and 3" and 4" Mains laid on the new Estate.

A 3" Main was laid to supply a group of houses at Callowell.

(ii) **Quality and quantity**

The water supply in the Urban area was maintained in a satisfactory state both in quantity and quality during the year. A dry spring was followed by an exceptionally wet summer and autumn, and supplies were always plentiful.

(iii) **Results of Analyses**

Description of Samples	No. of Samples	B. Coli per 100 mls. (Non-Faecal)					
		0	1	2	5	10	25
Untreated water .. ..	6	—	—	1	—	4	1
Water as supplied to consumer	36	34	2	—	—	—	—

(iv) **Plumbo solvent action**

The water supply has no plumbo solvent action.

(v) **Action taken in respect of any form of contamination**

All water is chlorinated and no other action was necessary during the year.

(vi) **Details of dwelling houses supplied from public mains and population served**

Estimated number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains .. ..

5,276

Estimated number of population supplied .. ..

16,250

Of the 5,276 houses, approximately 130 draw water from standpipes, involving some 300 population. The number is rapidly decreasing with the demolition or modernisation of older properties.

**B. Work in connection with Water Supply carried out by Health Department**

(i) **General**

During the year 20 water samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 16 being for bacteriological examination and 4 for chemical analysis. Generally speaking, all 20 samples were satisfactory, with the exception of one spring supply.

(ii) **Spring and well water**

In the case of the spring supply which was referred to in the 1959 report as being polluted, it is pleasing to record that the owner of 8 houses gave instructions for them to be connected to the mains, whilst 3 owner-occupiers also connected.

A sample was taken from one premises where a piped spring supply was in use in addition to mains. The laboratory report showed that the water was open to pollution from soil and vegetation and, as a result of action by the Department, the owner occupier diverted the spring so that it could no longer be used for domestic purposes.

**PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS—STRATFORD PARK**

**Report by the Engineer and Surveyor**

(a) **General Description**

A full description was given in last year's Annual Report.

(b) **Source of Water for Filling**

The water, which is obtained from a spring-fed well adjacent to the Pool, is pumped up by means of a 3 h.p. electrically driven pump and stored in a covered concrete reservoir of 5,000 gallons capacity. It is then gravity fed by means of a three inch main to a valve in the filter house which controls the filling of the Pool.

Mains water is used to operate the chlorinator.

The water from the well is a little hard but otherwise excellent as the following analysis of a sample submitted by the Health Department shows:—

Date taken — 9.6.60.

Physical Characteristics — Clear, colourless, no odour.

All results in parts per million					
Total Dissolved Solids	..	..	..	..	492
Loss on ignition	..	..	..	..	16
Mineral Matter	..	..	..	..	476
Total hardness	..	..	..	..	394
(a) Permanent	..	..	..	..	100
(b) Temporary	..	..	..	..	294
Chlorine (as Chloride)	..	..	..	..	21
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.02
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.69
Nitrite Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	Nil
Residual Chlorine	..	..	..	..	—
Metals	..	..	..	..	Nil
No charring or odour on igniting solids	..	..	..	..	pH 7.6
<b>Public Analyst's Remarks</b>					
Chemically satisfactory.					

### (c) Method of Treatment

Continuous filtration is carried out by two horizontal filters each 18 ft. x 8 ft. They are of the sand filled pressure type and are capable of filtering 50,000 gallons per hour. The water is taken from the Main pool for filtering by two outlets in the centre where the depth is 10 ft., and returned clean by five inlets at either end. A portion of the filtrate can be diverted to flow over a cascade. The Children's pool is served by the same system. A scum channel runs the full length of the Main pool along each side, the water flowing to the sewer.

Break point chlorination is practised, the chlorine being applied by a Wallace and Tiernan manually controlled chlorinator, capable of a maximum output of 100 lbs. per 24 hours. This gives from 3 to 4 parts per million of free chlorine at the point of inlet, dropping to 1.00/0.5 parts per million at the outlet.

Alkaline solution made with either sodium carbonate or sodium hydroxide flake is fed by Wallace and Tiernan Hydraulic Solution Feeder, which automatically adjusts the dose in proportion to the setting of the chlorine dose. The point of injection is just before the centrifugal pump and prior to filtration, thus ensuring a good mix.

Alumina sulphate was added after each backwash of the filters.

### (d) Cleaning of Pool

The Council has made provision for the purchase of an O.S.P.A. Model 4/80 Suction Sweeper in order to facilitate cleaning of the floor of the Pool. This will be in use during the 1961 season and it is anticipated that good results will be obtained.



### (e) Frequency of Changing the Water

The Pool is drained out, cleaned, painted and re-filled each Spring. Continuous filtration of 300,000 gallons at 50,000 gallons per hour gives a turnover rate of six hours.

### (f) Bacteriological Examination

Regular tests were carried out by the Public Health Department for residual chlorine and pH value and on all occasions these proved to be satisfactory.

Check samples were taken by that Department and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory. All were reported to be satisfactory, typical results being as follows:-

Date taken — 9.6.60

	Main Pool	Children's Pool
Plate Count Yeastrel Agar		
24 hours 37°C. aerobically .. ..	2 per ml.	2 per ml.
72 hours 22°C. aerobically .. ..	16 per ml.	11 per ml.
Probable number of coliform bacilli		
MacConkey 2 days, 37°C. .. ..	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Probable number of Bact. Coli (type I)	0 per 100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bacteriologist's Report .. ..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### A. Clean Air Act 1956

#### (i) New installations

There were three applications for prior approval under Section 3 of the Act.

#### (ii) Statutory action

No statutory action was necessary during the year.

### B. Visits in connection with Atmospheric Pollution and Improvements Effected

Eighty-seven visits were made in connection with atmospheric pollution. The majority of the larger factories in the district have oil fired boilers and generally there was little cause for complaint. Occasional nuisances arose, mainly from solid fuel fired boilers, but in each case advice was given and an improvement was effected. In one instance the firm concerned called in a fuel technologist.

It does appear that in one or two factories the plant is hardly capable of producing sufficient steam in very cold weather for the dual purposes of production and space heating, and consideration will have to be given to the provision of additional boilers.

It is anticipated that two more factories will be converting to oil firing in 1961.

The burning of waste vehicle engine oil in garages by means of an adapted appliance for the purpose of space heating gave rise to nuisances and contraventions on several occasions. The trouble was often due to adjustments being made to the plant by inexperienced employees. These appliances can be worked satisfactorily but it seems that one person must be made responsible for their efficient control and maintenance.

### C. Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide Candles

Deposit gauges and lead peroxide candles have been sited throughout the year at the Gaumont Cinema and the Girls High School. The results for 1960 were as follows:-

Month 1960	Rainfall in Inches		Deposit of Grit in Tons per Square Mile		Milligrams in SO3 per 100 sq.cm. per Day	
	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School	Gaumont Cinema	Girls High School
January	.. 4.30	3.89	7.61	7.93	0.56	0.61
February	.. 2.69	2.23	14.68	5.95	0.72	0.48
March	.. 1.92	1.66	12.44	5.74	0.99	0.99
April	.. 1.16	1.14	18.04	6.26	1.12	0.54
May	.. 1.55	1.35	11.82	6.99	0.64	1.02
June	.. 1.81	1.94	12.32	9.61	0.39	0.18
July	.. 4.25	3.76	9.02	7.15	0.50	0.17
August	.. 6.47	7.26	13.11	13.23	0.67	0.12
September	.. 3.47	2.96	6.83	2.79	0.33	—
October	.. 5.18	5.19	8.33	7.18	1.10	0.81
November	.. 4.76	4.15	19.29	13.71	1.13	0.52
December	.. 2.85	2.85	12.05	7.74	1.07	0.84

### Appraisal of Results by Public Analyst

The Gaumont Cinema and Girls High School sites gave the following data for the year and this is compared with earlier years.

Average SO3 mgm. per 100 sq.cm. per day						
		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Gaumont Cinema	..	0.77	0.88	1.32	1.41	0.81
Girls High School	..	0.54	0.67	0.76	0.95	1.21

Rainfall in inches for each year						
Gaumont Cinema	..	40.4	28.6	34.6	27.9	24.1
Girls High School	..	38.4	28.9	31.7	26.7	23.0

Deposit in tons per sq. mile						
Gaumont Cinema	..	145.5	126.1	154.9	115.9	171.7
Girls High School	..	94.3	68.9†	74.5	60.5	82.2

†for the period of 11 months

The average degree of sulphur pollution shows the lowest values for the five years under review, whilst the rainfall was at its highest. There is undoubtedly some correlation of these factors. In other words the sulphur pollution will tend to fall as deposition of rain increases—a state of affairs which is predictable in view of the solubility of sulphur gases in water.

The deposit at both sites has increased as compared with 1959.

The deposition at the Cinema site has increased by about 19 tons, whilst at the Girls School conditions have worsened from 75 tons to 94 tons, taking due notice of the 11 months observations in that year. The condition at the two sites ranged from 2.79 tons (rainfall 2.96 inches) in September to 13.71 tons (rainfall 4.15 inches) in November at the Girls High School, whilst at the Cinema site it was 6.83 tons (rainfall 3.47 inches) in September to 19.29 tons (rainfall 4.76 inches) in November.

## **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959**

### **Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937**

#### **PART I OF THE ACT**

##### **1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)**

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. ..	11	10	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	118	62	3	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Nil</b>



## 2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars  (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2.) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	Nil	3	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Nil</b>

## PART VIII OF THE ACT

### Outwork — (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work  (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in August list reqd. by Sect. 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel — (Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing ..	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>

No other Outworkers notified in respect of other occupations.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 SECTION 34

At the time of the transfer of functions under the Factories Act, 1959, to the Gloucestershire County Council as Fire Authority, 31 factories in the district came within the provisions of Section 34, and of these 29 held Certificates of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire. A survey of one of the two remaining factories was carried out and also a factory where an amended Certificate was necessary. Schedules of requirements were prepared for both factories, and on the transfer date both were passed to the Fire Authority together with the files relating to the factories in the district.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

All the 17 farms in the district were inspected under the provisions of this Act, involving some 20 visits. The occupier of one farm was required to provide permanent sanitary accommodation having due regard to the circumstances of the case. The majority of the farms, however, are either very small, or employ only one or two persons, often a member of the family. The accommodation in these farms was considered to be satisfactory.

Under the Act the local authority is only responsible for the provision of adequate sanitary accommodation, the control over provision of washing facilities on farms having been vested in the appropriate Ministry. This division of comparatively minor duties is difficult to understand, for it is obvious that the two should be considered together.

DUSTBIN MAINTENANCE SCHEME

The Council continued to operate this scheme at a charge of 7/- per bin per year. A further 98 bins were supplied by the Council, together with 5 replacements. 41 rated occupiers provided dustbins themselves following the service of informal notices.

One disturbing feature which became apparent during the year was the number of Council owned bins which became unserviceable by reason of the bottom falling out, although there was no obvious ill-usage. The construction appeared to be at fault and strong representations were made to the supplier.

Number of visits in connection with refuse collection and Dustbin Maintenance Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	267
Number of notices served	..	..	..	..	..	91
Number of dustbins provided (139 plus replacements)	..	..				144

## CLEARANCE OF DOMESTIC RUBBISH FROM DWELLINGS

During the year the Public Health Committee considered the nuisances which arise periodically from accumulations of old furniture, bedding and household effects in dwellings, generally where persons living alone die or are removed to hospital. The Council accepted a recommendation that such accumulations should be collected and removed at the discretion of the Chief Public Health Inspector. This power is already proving most useful in dealing with what could become serious public health nuisances.

## CONTROL OF MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation on 29th August.

The sites in the district were brought under review by the requirement that existing operators had to apply for site licences within two months of the Act coming into operation.

The Minister issued model standards for the guidance of local authorities and, in order to obtain some uniformity, a combined meeting was held with officers of the Stroud Rural, Nailsworth, Dursley and Thornbury Councils. In due course the Council adopted the conditions recommended by the Meeting.

At the end of the year it appeared likely that the Grange Farm site would eventually be closed and the number of caravans at the Targets Site, Bisley Road, would be reduced considerably in number. A small number of individual sites would probably remain. As soon as the County Council, as planning authority, have made decisions as to planning permission, action will be taken to ensure that the new standard conditions are complied with.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises within the district are licensed. They were both visited on three occasions, when it was found that the requirements of the Act were being complied with satisfactorily.

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Four inspections were made of the two premises registered. There are no manufacturers of rag flock in the district.

## MORTUARY FACILITIES

The Council's Mortuary at Lansdown was available not only in respect of the Urban District but also for the surrounding districts.

### Details for 1960

(i)	Cases resulting from accidents within Urban District	..	1
(ii)	Cases resulting from accidents outside Urban District	..	2
(iii)	Essential cases within Urban District	.. ..	13
(iv)	All other cases	.. ..	16



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50

Under this Section it is the duty of the Council to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the district, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made.

Three cases were dealt with during 1960. In one the Hospital Board accepted responsibility for burial after representations had been made. In the other two cases, the Council were called upon to meet part of the costs amounting to £25 6. 6d.

## OFFENSIVE TRADE

There is only one offensive trade in the district—a gut cleaning and preparation premises. This factory continues to attain a very high standard and no nuisance was caused.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

### Rodent Control—Figures for 1960

	Visits	Baits Laid	Poison Baits Laid
Sewers .. .. .	272	20	174
Local Authority Properties .. .. .	166	104	207
Business Firms with Agreements .. .. .	367	162	612
Business Firms without Agreements .. .. .	259	379	732
Private Dwellings .. .. .	1,319	422	2,120
Miscellaneous .. .. .	175	222	53
TOTALS	2,558	1,309	3,898

## PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

Considerable work was done under this Act during the year and premises are gradually being brought up to the required standard.

The siting of some of the underground storage tanks and pumps in the central town area remains a bad feature but it is hoped to effect improvements in the future.

Number of licensed petroleum stores at 31.12.60 ..	62
Number of inspections .. .. .	143
Number of notices served .. .. .	34
Number of notices complied with .. .. .	9

The majority of the 34 notices were served in November and December and had not been complied with by the end of the year.

# SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

## Report by the Engineer and Surveyor

### A. Sewerage

(1) **Trunk Sewers—Extensions**

A large surface water drain was laid at Lightpill to overcome flooding on the trunk road A.46 and industrial premises.

(2) **Internal Sewers—Extensions**

No works have been carried out.

(3) **Need for further Schemes or Extensions**

The following developed areas still require to be sewered:-

The Westrip area

Painswick Road including Windsor Place and Callowell.

In all probability main drainage facilities will have to be provided to several areas to deal with residential development which is continuing at a high rate. Schemes will need to be designed for the Lightpill Area and probably the Cashes Green/Westrip Area. Relief surface water sewers are required in the Rodborough, Folly Lane, Beards Lane and Summer Street areas.

(4) **Small sewage disposal plants**

One small sewage disposal plant has been constructed to deal with the effluent from a training college.

(5) **Major maintenance**

No works of major maintenance have been carried out.

### B. Sewage Disposal

The Sewage Disposal Works are at Stanley Downton in the Stroud Rural area and a report by the Manager is included in the Stroud Rural District Council section.

### C. Work in connection with Sewerage and Sewage Disposal carried out by Health Department

Early in the year an application was received from the Principal of a private training college for a Certificate as to the sanitary condition of the premises, particularly in regard to water supply, sanitary fittings and the satisfactory disposal of drainage and waste matter. The Certificate was required by the Ministry of Education in connection with the College's application for recognition.

A full inspection of the premises was carried out and, with the exception of sewage disposal, all other matters were found to be satisfactory. The College is situated in very rural surroundings on the perimeter of the district. The existing method of sewage disposal was by means of a large cesspool, no sewer being available.

The cesspool contents were found to be gaining entry to a small stream in a crude state and in consequence the stream was heavily polluted. Plans were submitted for an efficient septic tank installation which satisfied the Council's requirements, and work was put in hand. Various difficulties were encountered as it was found that not only did a large volume of roof water flow to the cesspool, but there was also a steady spring infiltration. These were eventually eliminated from the new filtration plant and drained direct to the stream. It was necessary to allow for a population of 40 persons, and a Farrer's side-to-side tipping unit was installed. The plant was working by August. Final analytical reports on the effluent and of the stream below the point of entry showed a most satisfactory improvement.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL**

### **Report by the Engineer and Surveyor**

The continuing expansion of the area has made increasing demands upon the service. Refuse is collected throughout the district once per week with two collections in the shopping streets of the town. Delivery has been taken of a new 18 cu. yd. refuse collection vehicle. Extreme difficulty has been experienced in obtaining an adequate labour force for this service and a work study investigation has begun into the operation of the service.

Refuse has been disposed of at Gannicox by controlled tipping. The scheme is run in conjunction with the Stroud Rural District Council.







